CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28792—New Series.

BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1892.

"INVALID'S PORT."
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
SHIPPING.
ANALYSED BY PROFESSOR CASSEL,
F. I. C., F. C. S.
OBTAINABLE IN ALL PRESIDENCIES.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
B.L.	CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	15th July.
†*	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	22nd ,,
B.L.	ROHILLA	3387	700	J. E. Jephson	29th ,,
†*	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	5th Augt.
B.L.	GANGES	4207	800	T. J. Alderton	12th ,,
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	19th ,,
B.L.	SUTLEJ	4165	800	W.D.G. Worcester	26th ,,
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd Sept.
B.L.	PENINSULAR	4972	1200	A. C. Loggin	9th ,,
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	16th ,,
					Saturday.
B.L.	ORIENTAL	4972	1200	L. H. Moule	24th Sept.

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

†* These vessels proceed to Aden only and passengers tranship there to a steamer for Brindisi and London. No passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these steamers.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S.S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.

Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

July 14th July 28th.
August 11th.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, June 21, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on :
26th July. 23rd August. 20th Sept.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 29, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ORION	A. Orlando	3,200	500	1st Augt.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to London, via Trieste at specially Reduced Rates.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MELPOMENE	A. Mitis	3,800	550	22nd July.
ELEKTRA	G. Mariani	3,800	550	22nd Aug.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
THISBE	F. Cossovich	3,800	550	8th Augt.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July 8th, 1892.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
ARMENIA	3595	Geo. Read	12th July.
PERSIA	3547	R. Hutchinson	3rd August.
HISPANIA	3380	S. Abrey	10th Aug.
ROUMANIA	3387	W. S. Young	24th Aug.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed, twenty-one days, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, July 6, 1892.

CHEAP PASSAGES, HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best Berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS, 1st and 2nd Saloon; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c., from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.

Outward, in Non-Liners, from £25 to £30 per adult. Saloon.

CONTINENTAL RAIL—TICKETS provided, and SLEEPING CAR BERTHS engaged.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.

PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.

SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS, AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.

LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.

INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.

INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.

Full particulars supplied and HAND-BOOKS sent free on application.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY—28, APOLLO STREET.
KARACHI—Camp.
LONDON—27, LEADENHALL STREET,
and 49-50 Parliament Street.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on 13th July, at noon, direct.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on the 17th July, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on the 14th July, at about 3 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 11th July, 1892. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charge for Commission.

SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.

LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.

REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.

PASSENGERS Booked through Messrs. KING, KING and Co. are met on arrival at —

Plymouth or London..by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool ,, KING, BAILLIE and Co.,

And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.

BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.

LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.

TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.

MESSRS. HENRY GAZE AND SONS' RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.

CORRESPONDENCE invited and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.
KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD (DECCAN.)
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

TABLE CUTLERY.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit- Rs.	a.
"A" QUALITY (CAVENDISH BRAND.) Solid Ivory Balance Handles.				
Table Knives, per doz.	35	0	39	0
Dessert Knives, per doz.	30	0	33	0
"B" QUALITY (CAVENDISH BRAND.) Solid Ivory Balance Handles.				
Table Knives, per doz.	28	0	31	8
Dessert Knives, per doz.	23	0	26	0
L'AFRICAINE IVORY (IVORINE), CAVENDISH BRAND.				
Table Knives, per doz.	24	0	27	0
Dessert Knives, per doz.	20	0	22	8
Buckhorn Handled Knives and Forks.				
Table Knives, per doz.	10	8	11	12
Dessert Knives, per doz.	9	0	10	0
Table Forks, per doz.	4	12	5	8
Dessert Forks, per doz.	4	0	4	8

Meat Carvers, Game Carvers, and Steels in all the above Patterns.

Catalogues are supplied free on Application.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY : 28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI: Camp.
LONDON : 27, Leadenhall Street.
,, 49-50 Parliament Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed on any amount.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of Interest, to be ascertained on application.

PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES Collected Free of Commission and without Life Certificate.

DRAFTS, CHEQUES and BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for collection.

TELEGRAPHIC and HOME FAMILY Remittances made at the best exchange rate of the day.

STOCK, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and INVESTMENTS made.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, SHARES, and other Securities kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.

ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, effected at reasonable rates.

Agents for the ORIENTAL and STANDARD Life Offices.

HANDBOOKS sent free on Application.

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LEATHER GOODS.

SADDLERY,
GLADSTONE BAGS,
BRIEF BAGS,
DOG COLLARS,
CHEROOT CASES,
LETTER CASES.

Particulars and Prices may be found in our Catalogue, which will be supplied on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHAMPAGNE.

ONE OF THE FINEST BRANDS IS
"BINET FILS"
DRY ELITE.
Price Rs. 69 per Doz. Qts.
TEST IT AGAINST ANY OTHER SHIPPERS.
STRONGLY RECOMMENDED BY

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

CEYLON TEA!!!

		Rs.	a.			Rs.	a.
ROSE PEKOE	Per lb. Re.	1	8	PEKOE	Per lb. Re.	0	14
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE	,, ,,	1	4	PEKOE SOUCHONG	,, ,,	0	12
BROKEN ORANGE PEKOE	,, ,,	1	2	SOUCHONG	,, ,,	0	10
ORANGE PEKOE	,, ,,	1	0				

N. B. DANTRA & CO.,
33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MONSOON HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR.

ASSURANCE AGAINST CHILLS.
PURE UNDYED NATURAL WOOL

VESTS.	PANTS.	HALF-HOSE.
3 for Rs. 15 Cash.	3 for Rs. 18 Cash.	½ doz. for Rs. 7-8 Cash.

SIZE OF CHEST, WAIST, AND LENGTH OF FOOT REQUIRED.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
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GREAT REDUCTION IN POSTAGE

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NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES supplied by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO. with the utmost regularity on a system perfected by SEVENTY YEARS' Experience.

The WRAPPERS in which they are despatched are SPECIALLY PREPARED for the purpose, of very TOUGH, DURABLE PAPER and the ADDRESSES on Newspapers PRINTED, so as to Ensure their Safe Delivery.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT allowed on all Subscriptions paid in Advance.

For Price Lists and further Information, apply to—
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SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.

PROPRIETARY BRANDS :—

SALISBURYS,	GOLD MOHURS,	SIESTAS,
BEACONFIELDS,	IMPERIALS,	MAYOS,
TORPEDOS,	LITTLE RANDOLPHS,	SUMATRAS.

NOTICE :—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.

These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.

Diameter at base, 7 in.
Height, including stopper, 11 in.,
Price Rs. 5-0 nett.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEALERS WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.

CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.

SPENCER & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

CHRONOGRAPHS AND CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., of 43, Esplanade Road, Bombay, and at Poona, beg to inform their Constituents that the Prices of the below enumerated Chronograph Watches have been carefully revised and lowered, whilst the quality has been further improved. Being one of the Oldest Established Houses in India, with a reputation to back them, they are in a position to supply their Watches at the lowest cost, compatible with the best Workmanship and Finish.

Every Watch is guaranteed for 3 years, and is supplied in a case with Spare Glass and Mainspring.

	Rs.
Keyless Chronograph, with Minute Recorder, in Metal case	35
Do. do. in Silver case	48
Keyless double Crystal Lever Watch, with Chronograph at back	68
Keyless Lever Crystal Case Silver Watch, with Chronograph	90
The same Watch in Hunting Case	105
Keyless Lever Chronograph Silver Crystal Case Watch, with Minute Recorder	110
Keyless Lever Hunting Silver Watch, with Chronograph and Minute Recorder	125
The VERY BEST Keyless Lever Watch, with Chronograph and Minute Recorder, not varying one Minute per month	200
N. B.—This Watch can be had in Crystal, Hunting, or Half-Hunting Case.	
Keyless Lever Crystal Case, 18ct. Gold Watch, with Chronograph	275
The same Watch, with Minute Recorder	290
Keyless Lever 18ct. Hunting Watch, with Chronograph	335
The same Watch with Minute Recorder	375

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co. keep an unrivalled Stock of all kinds of Chronograph Watches combined with Repeating or Calendar Works, or all three complications together, and invite inspection at their Show-rooms.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY ; ALSO AT POONA.

GYMKHANERY.

FOOTBALL.

		4	5	6	7
	Nos.	4	5	6	7
Association Footballs	Rs.	6-12	7-12	8-8	9-8

Best Red or Grey Rubber and finest Leather.

Football Bladders ....No. 4, Rs. 2-4, 3-4, 3-8

Football Inflators............Rs. 3, each.

BOXING.

	Rs.	a.
Boxing Gloves, with Leather or Buckskin, stuffed with finest curled Horse Hair, Per pair.	9	8
Champion Boxing Gloves, the most perfect ever invented, Per pair	13	8
Dumb Bells, Weight from 12lbs. to 28lbs., per lb. annas 5, or per pair from Rs. 3-12 to	8	12

POLO.

	Rs.	a
Polo Balls, best Bamboo Roots, Per doz	5	0
,, Canes of selected Bamboos, Per doz	7	0
,, Heads of the hardest Wood, each	0	12

GOLF.

Balls, Nos. 26, 26½, 27, 27½, and 28, doz	9	0
Play Clubs or Drivers	4	4
Spoons, Long, Middle, and Short, each	4	4
Irons, lofting or pitching, each	5	0
Putters, each	4	4
Niblicks, Cleeks, and Brassy Spoons	5	0
Mastic Iron	5	0

IMPORTERS OF GYMNASIUM, IN-DOOR AND OUT-DOOR GAMES, LAWN-TENNIS, BADMINTON, FIVES, QUOITS, FISHING TACKLE, &c., &c.

Price Lists Post Free on Application.

N.B.—Owing to the FALL in EXCHANGE, our PRICES are increased 10 Per Cent.

BOMBAY : Oriental Bank Buildings, Fort, Byculla Bridge, and Cumballa Hill.
PHILLIPS & CO., LD.
POONA : Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth, City.
WINE AND GENERAL IMPORT MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climates from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY
"BAHADUR"
CIGARS.
SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	,, ,,	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	,, ,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 2	4	,, ,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 3	3¾	,, ,,	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	,, ,,	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	,, ,,	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

UNADULTERATED, PURE, AND WHOLESOME.

1. WINES, COGNAC AND SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY.
2. No deleterious or Poisonous Compounds in our Godown.
3. PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS OF DISCERNMENT.
4. Detailed list of Stock sent on application.
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6. Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815.
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9. NO CO-OPERATIVE STORES QUOTE BETTER TERMS.
10. Send for Samples with a Money Order for their value.
11. HOUSES IN BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND LAHORE

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT INDIA.
WRITE FOR FULLER DETAILS IN EITHER PRESIDENCY TO

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty) No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent Drug. May be taken by the most Delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Of all Chemists, in small Tins.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHICAGO EXHIBITION.

IMPORTANT
TO
CAPITALISTS.

PARTICIPATORS IN A LUCRATIVE
UNDERTAKING
AT THE
CHICAGO EXHIBITION.

REQUESTED
ONE OR TWO
CAPITALISTS.

FIVE OR SIX LAKHS
Intended to be Raised.

GREAT PROFIT ANTICIPATED.

12 Per Cent. Interest Per Annum
ON CAPITAL INVESTED GUARANTEED.

NO RISK TO INVESTOR.

The Undertaking is one to further
INDIAN ART,
MANUFACTURE,
AND
COMMERCE.

A Good Occasion for
WEALTHY CHIEFS AND PATRIOTS
To invest in the right way.

NONE, BUT SUCH AS CAN INVEST
Not less than
TWO LAKHS OF RUPEES
Or more, need apply.

For further reference apply to
"CHICAGO,"
Care of this Paper.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. WALTER GEORGE TREACHER'S engagement with our Firm has been TERMINATED, and that he no longer has AUTHORITY TO SIGN for or represent us in any way.

Mr. F. G. WALLIS-WHIDDETT, has been APPOINTED MANAGER of our BOMBAY BRANCH.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the Inhabitants of Bombay will be held at the FRAMJI CAWASJI INSTITUTE on SATURDAY, the 16th Instant, at 5 P.M., to commemorate the Election of Mr. DADABHAI NAOROJI as a Member of Parliament.

Sir DINSHAW MANOKJI PETIT, Bart., has kindly consented to preside.

PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA,
DINSHAW EDULJI WACHA,
N. G. CHANDAVARKAR,
Honorary Secretaries, Bombay Presidency Association.

NOTICE.

AN AUCTION SALE will be held at the Fort Customs House, THIS DAY, of UNCLAIMED, confiscated Marine and Dead Stock Articles, consisting of one Steam Launch Boiler (condemned), 2 cases Metal Sodium, 4 Kilby's Salt Weighing Machines with Stands to weigh 10 maunds each, about 14210 Kundapur Tiles, Casks and Jars Vinegar, Packages Wet and Dry Dates, cases Window Glass, case Cog Wheels C A-A, case Patent Cigar Lighters, 14—C F and Co. 107, Bags Sweepings, Rapeseed, Poppy Seed, and Wheat, case Firecrackers AB, cases Matches S M—G, case Slates B 414—26, Bundles, Bars, Sheet and Plate Iron, cases Wines and Spirits P and Co., case Acid, case Preserved Pears T C—N and Co., case Asbestos Packing M G S and W C, case Coloured Calico, E H M 11, Rain Water Pipes, Cases Bar Soap, case absolute Alcohol G, Deck Chairs, Kegs Oil, case Flannel E H M 16, case Wooden Lasts, case Empty Bottles, Dr. A. E. Price, Cases Whisky R, Casks Tartaric Acid, empty cases Casks and Drums and other Miscellaneous Articles.

The sale will commence at 1 P.M. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required to be paid when the lots are knocked down and the goods must be cleared within one week from the day of sale, failing which the deposit will be forfeited. Further conditions will be made known at the time of sale.

A. C. LOGAN,
For Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium.
Bombay, Customs House, 12th July, 1892.

WANTED.

WANTED,

A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT KINDERGARTEN-TEACHER. Applications with copies of certificates and statement of terms to be sent to The SECRETARY, The Bombay Scottish Education Society, Marine Lines.

THOMAS H. GREIG.
Bombay, 6th July, 1892.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ROSS AND CAMERON'S NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES shipped in three qualities. The produce under the old natural system of distillation of finest selected Home-grown Barley and distilled within the Highlands of Scotland. Highlanders resident abroad should note,

Prices:—"Lochgorm" Rs. 28, "H.B." (Highlander label) Rs. 31, "C. E. B." Rs. 34.

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.

AGENTS.—R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

ARMANDE FRERES.

CHAMPAGNE.

CUVEE RESERVEE
FRESH CONSIGNMENT
Recently arrived.

One dozen, Quarts............	Rs. 36
One dozen, Pints............	„ 20

APPLY TO

MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
(RETAIL AGENTS FOR
MESSRS. CROFT, WELLS & Co.,)
HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

USEFUL PRESENTS.

GENTLEMEN'S GOLD STUDS.

The largest Selection in India of Gold Studs, Solitaires and Sleeve Links. In whole or half suites for dress or every-day wear.

Shirt Studs, Rs. 10, 15, and 20 per set. Sleeve Links. Rs. 25, 30, and 35. A complete set of Solitaires and Studs with one Diamond in the centre of each, Rs. 62.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

STEEL BOILERS,

LANCASHIRE, CORNISH & VERTICAL TYPES

NOW READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—30' by 7' by 110 lbs. working pressure. Also vertical boilers of 8, 10, and 12 H.P. Made at our works under inspection of Government Boiler Inspector, of extra quality, Siemens-Martin mild steel—welded flues; latest improvements in accordance with Manchester Steam Users' Association Specification.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA IRON WORKS, BOMBAY.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing is done.

ESTABLISHED IN A. D. 1888.

S. N. GHOSH'S COMPOUND DECOCTION

SARSAPARILLA.

THIS Preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore-eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price: Re. 1-8 per phial, packing, As. 4; Dozen, Rs. 15.

WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC OIL, S. N. G.'S.

It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, &c., of any standing. Price Re. 1 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 10.

SPLEEN MIXTURE, S. N. G.'s

Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Spleen Enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price; Re. 1-4 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 12.

S. N. GHOSH, Chemist,
No. 85, Bechoo Chatterjee Street, Calcutta.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two letters to the "Bombay Gazette," and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
„ THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
„ HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 497, High Holborn, LONDON

NOTICES.

MESSRS. KING, KING & Co. beg to announce, that in view of possible INCONVENIENCE CAUSED to certain Members of the MILITARY and CIVIL SERVICE by the recent SUSPENSION of the New Oriental Bank Corporation, Ld., they are willing to make ADVANCES against Credit Balances on that Bank to Officers and Civilians, on their OPENING CURRENT ACCOUNTS with them.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

MEMBERS of the Services having CREDIT BALANCES or DEPOSITS with the New Oriental Bank Corporation are informed that MESSRS. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co. are prepared to place Funds at their disposal on terms to be obtained on application.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.
Bombay, June 11, 1892.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF BEYTS, CRAIG AND CO.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned has been AUTHORIZED by the SPECIAL MANAGER APPOINTED by the Court of Bankruptcy in London, to TAKE CHARGE of all the ESTATE of the above firm. All persons having any moneys, documents or effects belonging or due to the said firm, are, therefore, requested to hand over the same to the Undersigned, and are warned against parting therewith to any other person or persons whomsoever—Dated this 6th day of July, 1892.

H. G. FIDLER, Agent,
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

WE are prepared to attend to the REALISATION of CLAIMS on the NEW ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION, Ld. Terms on application.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. and China,
H. G. FIDLER,
Agent.
Bombay, 10th June, 1892.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. OTARD, DUPUY & Co., of Cognac, have APPOINTED US their AGENTS IN INDIA, and we are receiving from this very Old Established Cognac House a First Consignment Per S. S. "Peninsular."

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
Bombay.

INDORE STATE COTTON MILLS to be SOLD or LET for 15 years.
Apply to NAYEB DEVAN, Khasgi, for information and terms.

NAGO BHIKAJI,
Naib Dewan, Khasgi.

URHUJ,

THE KING OF CURES FOR DYSPEPSIA AND ALL ITS ATTENDANT EVILS.

URHUJ not only gives immediate relief but is guaranteed to eradicate this Scourge from the system: removing the CAUSE, the effects such as HEARTBURN, SICK-HEADACHES, CONSTIPATION, FLATULENCY, SOUR-ERUCTATIONS, &c., &c., all Vanish. One Gentleman "suffering for 10 years" says:—"Please send me six boxes more" and certifies to its merits:—Applications from similar cases pouring in daily. In Pills or Powder at Re. 1-8 per box, including Postage.—Apply, stating which is required (to be sent by V. P. P.) to

MADAME DUBOIS,
Jubulpore, C. P.

CLARKE'S

UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE,

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE
FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS. &c.

This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. It will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.

SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

S. N. GHOSH, CHEMIST,
SOLE AGENT,
85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.

A fresh consignment, ex Paul Revere, Rs. 3-12-0 per case wholesale.

Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપતુલા શેખઆદમની કં૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1892.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1892, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.

Twelve Months..............	Rs. [illegible]
Six Months..............	„ 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

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If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.

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NOW READY—6th EDITION.

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials, showing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

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(CAVALIER DEL TUFO),
FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

	Rs.	as.		Rs.	as.
6 Carte D' Visite, Full....................	3	0	6 Cabinet, Full....................	6	0
12 „ „ „	5	0	12 „ „	9	0

For any other Size it is so Cheap that no Firm could give it at the same Price.

OUT-DOOR PHOTOS WILL ALSO BE TAKEN.

Ladies will be attended to by an Italian Lady Artist.

Studio Open from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., including Sunday.

TERMS CASH.

6 Photos, small, our Invention	Re. 1 4
12 Photos, small, our Invention	Rs. 2 0

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.

ELECTRO-TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.
CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS.

THE FOLLOWING PIANOFORTES that have been out on hire from time to time, and Instruments that have been taken in exchange, are offered at clearance prices. We have classified all of them as Second-Hand, but the majority are

INTRINSICALLY NEW.

	Rs.
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE, by HERBERT, will make a splendid Practice Piano, worth Rs. 500....................	375
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE, by DORNER, well up to tone, and is worth Rs. 700	575
BOUDOIR GRAND, by SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE, full toned, and perfect, practically new. Original price Rs. 1,550......	900
GRAND COTTAGE, by MARCKS and Co., very full toned, stands well in tune for a very long period. Original price Rs. 750......	550
GRAND, by BROADWOOD. This instrument is old, but has been renovated, and therefore has many years of life yet....................	450
GRAND, by BROADWOOD, thoroughly renovated, will stand a lot of playing on, and would answer the purpose of a School	375

Any of the above PIANOS may be had on the Hire Purchase System.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,
11, ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

INSURANCES.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST

OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

RS. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4 per mensem	(a)	If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4 „	(b)	If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0 „	(c)	If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4	(d)	If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b c d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

GEORGE OLIVER,
Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

Annual Bonuses. *Economy of Management.*

LARGE ACCUMULATIONS OF FUNDS IN PROPORTION TO RISKS.

The UNIVERSAL being the most economically managed Life Office in India can offer greater advantages to assurers than any other Company.

53 BONUSES have been declared, and the average return in actual Cash has exceeded Rs. 45 in every Rs. 100 paid in premium. No other office in India can show such a result.

A BONUS POLICY in this Society will be found to be more economical than an Assurance with any other Company.

CLAIMS PAID IMMEDIATELY ON PROOF OF DEATH.

Apply to
KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries, BOMBAY.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

Absolute Security. Funds now exceed...£8,000,000
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to £7,891,896

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for	1875	£742,553
„	1880	£833,078
„	1885	£966,107
„	1890	£1,864,889

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.

REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured save either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to } £4,341,784
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS £7,891,896

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1875............	£3,288,437	1885	£5,502,901
1880............	£4,528,542	1890	£7,891,896

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

INSURANCES.

SEND FOR
SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT (1891)
OF THE

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE:

A Record of Substantial Progress.

NEW BUSINESS DURING 1891:

2,416 Life Proposals for Rs. 75,40,316.

FUNDS INCREASED LAST YEAR BY

Rs. 8,49,769-6-10.

TOTAL BUSINESS.

Over 347 Lakhs of Rupees.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured for the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY
and remain in India.

Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary,
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay,
or any Local Agent throughout India.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.,	„	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL..................	„	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Lt., CAPITAL ...	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

BANKS.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months' notice, at rates to be learnt on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital....................	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund....................	$	63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.......	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
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WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
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EWEN CAMERON }

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ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

J. C. NICHOLSON,
Acting Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£2,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 250,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 223,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	£1,750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
31, LOMBARD ST., LONDON, E.C.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED:

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS......2½ Per Cent. Per Annum on the Minimum Weekly Balances."

ON FIXED DEPOSITS—

12 Months..............	4½	per cent. per Annum.
6 Months..............	4	„ „
3 Months..............	3	„ „

For shorter periods, terms on application.

T. PAYN,
Agent.

OFFICES—Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: MADRAS. BRANCH: RAWALPINDI.
SUB-AGENCY: MURREE.
LONDON BANKERS: THE ALLIANCE BANK, LD., Bartholomew Lane.

Bankers and Agents in Edinburgh, Dublin, and at every important Station in India.

290 Shareholders. Price of Shares 70 to 75 per cent. premium.

Security offered to Depositors.........Rs.	15,00,776
Working Capital .... „	1,02,80,996

FIXED DEPOSITS. Monies received for 12, 9 and 6 Months at 5, 4½, and 4 per cent. per annum respectively.

PAY AND PENSION BILLS are collected and Currency Notes or Cheques on Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta are accepted at par for Deposit Account.

2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Current Account Balances and Monies are received, collected, and disbursed free of any charge for commission.

6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Prudential Saving Fund Balances, and the same is compounded half yearly.

4 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Sums lodged, awaiting remittal to Europe.

Receipts are made payable to "either or Survivor."

Every description of Loan is granted upon approved Personal security, as well as upon Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, Lands, Buildings, Produce, Invoiced Goods and Jewellery, etc.

A copy of General Rules of Business and Opening Credit forms will be forwarded on application to the Head Office or Branch.

By Order of the Board,
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Madras, 1st January, 1892.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£	1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.........£	500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£	100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
67, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO.
KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, AND MANDALAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. EPPS has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 48 for one year; Rs. 25 for 6 months; Rs. 13 for 3 months Rs. 5 per month in advance, postage extra.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs. 25	Rs. 1,085
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,020
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	6 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	122
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	300
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80.	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	£53—
National Bank of India	37,330	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	186
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	16 pr. ct.	nil
Silver Share	—	—	—	—	,,

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	260
	750	50	150	7½	19.
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12	4"
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	105
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	4.
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100no ,,
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,100
Do. New Issue	500	375	62½	67½	1,030
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	90
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr.ct.	631
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	915
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr.ct.	1.
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr.ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	140
Geyer&Co., Ld.	500	100	70	..	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	13
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	100xd.
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26	316
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	130
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	86
NapierHotelCo	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	80
NapierFoundry	1,000	100	200	—	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr.ct.	190
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr.ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr.ct.	80xd.
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	462½
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	5,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	—	20
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr.ct.	21
Do.	Prf. 1,000		100	10 pr.ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	870
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	70
Telephone Co.	2,200	25	2	Re. 1	19½

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,100
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		457
				18 pr.c.	980
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100		20
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil.	122
BombayCotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 40	127½
				10	
Breul's Cawnpore PressCo Ld	500	200	200		135
Broach City Press Co.,Ld.	600	200	all	16	220
					30
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	...	32
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,450
				130	175
English Press and Manfg	400	250	..		850
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 20	850
French	300	500	all	100	
				50	455
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500		
Hengoli Press Co, Ld				50	138½
	750	400	all		475
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½	515
				63	
Mahmadpura CottonG. and P. Co., Ld					50
	300	500	500		85
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	90
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	460
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 35	242½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	610
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12	122½
Prince of Wales	00	500	500		400
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	135	445
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	21.
				75	
SuratCity Press Co.,Ld.	375	200	all		245
Holkar		1,000	100	Rs. 100	980

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	100	all	Rs. 20	470
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	5	87
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per.ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	580
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	405
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	—	325 no ,,
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	440
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1160
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1065
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr.ct.	710
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	12½	625
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	445
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	1,698	100	100	50	450
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	44.
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	830
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	650
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	470
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	125
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	750
Hinganghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	655
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	950
ImperialCotton	900	500	500	..	405
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1035
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	660
Jaffer Alli	660	500	500	Nil.	34.
JamshedManufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	205
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	830
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	6.5
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	340
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	495
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr.ct.	190
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	70.
LukmidasSpinning &Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1085
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2225
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr.ct.	500 no ,,
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 70	1480
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	6	125
Morarji Gocul das	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,775
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr.ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
National	500	500	1,000	Nil.	18
New Great Eastern	1,408	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	660 xd
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	430
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1240
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	690
Ripon Mills	606	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,100
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	1,45
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	..	1,240
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	35	465
Southern India	1,000	500	500	N	100nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	297½
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	12½	207½
Star of India	2,000	1,000	1,000	20	325
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	505
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	300	1,000	1,000	50	620
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	380
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	700wd
Wadia Mills	3,000	1,000	1,000	—	710
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	—	600 nom

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	24-13	
China Leaf	,,	24-9	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	,,	24-2	,,
Do. do. new	,,	23-14	
Australia do.	,,	24-8	
Bombay do.	,,	24-9	
English Sovereigns	,,	15-10	
Do. Drazons	,,	15-8	
Bar Silver 17 Betternes	,,	108-7	
Do. 17½ do.	,,	108-10	
Carolus Dollars	,,	225	Nominal.
Mexican do.	,,	223	,,
ave-Francs	,,	308	,,

BOMBAY.

Polo.—There will be a practice game this afternoon, at 5-15.

Manockjee Nusserwanjee Petit Charitable Dispensary.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 5,062, the daily average being 168. The total of new patients was 851.

The Thana Girls' English School.—The secretary of the school board acknowledges, with thanks, the receipt of a donation of Rs. 10 from Mr. T. S. Hamilton, C. S., towards the support of the above school.

Loss of a Gold Ornament.—Goolabchand Nanchand, residing at Champa Gully, reports the loss of a gold wristlet, valued at Rs. 115, from his child's hand, on the 8th instant, while at a caste-feast, at Hurgovan Dessai's Wady.

A Thieving Daughter-in-Law.—Sherifally Goolamally, residing at Lalwady, Parel, reported to the police, that his daughter-in-law, Roshenbee, stole Rs. 30 in cash, and a saree, valued at Rs. 12, from a box, on the 8th instant, and absconded.

Y. M. C. A. (Grant Road).—Mr. R. Denham Cutter will read a paper at the above rooms this (Tuesday) evening, at 8 o'clock. The meeting is open to the public. Subject: "The Moon (not the man in it) and some Astronomical Calculations."

Theft on Board a Steamer.—M. G. Dressler, Chief Engineer on board the s.s. Braunfels, reported to the water police authorities that his watch and chain, valued at Rs. 30, which were placed on a table in his cabin on the deck, were stolen on the 9th instant.

Theft in a Shop.—Mahomedally Jeevaji, keeping a shop for the sale of coloured yarn, at Grant Road, reports that on the 9th instant, he left his shop secured with two padlocks. The next morning he discovered both the locks missing, and a large wooden box, containing some silver ornaments and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 28, stolen. The police found the box in Surtee Mohola, with broken silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 20.

Music at the Yacht Club.—The following programme will be played at the Yacht Club, by the Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry, to-day, at 6 p.m., (weather permitting):—

Overture	French Comedy	Keler Bela.
Song	The Star of Bethlehem	Adams.
Valse	The River of Years	Liddell.
Selection	of Spanish National Melodies	M. Relle.
Berceuse		C. Hoby.
Lancers	The Gondoliers	P. Bucalossi.

Robbing a Friend of his Billiard Cue.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Abdool Reman Mahomed Bux, was charged by Inspector Standford, before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, with the theft of a billiard cue, valued at Rs. 41-12, belonging to Sobram Lalla. The complainant met the accused at Karachi (Sind), and both came to Bombay a few days ago, and put up together at a moosafarkhana, at Frere Road. On the 20th ultimo, the accused stole the billiard cue from the complainant's room and absconded to Poona, but he was apprehended there and brought to Bombay. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to three months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

The Member for Central Finsbury.—On Saturday evening, at an entertainment given, at the house of Mr. B. B. Pitale, the host took advantage of the occasion to refer to the election of Mr. Dadabhai Naorojee. He said that whilst looking after the interests of Central Finsbury, the hon'ble gentleman would, beyond doubt, watch and guard the interests of India, and he felt sure that the whole of Hindustan, from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin had reason to be thankful. He ventured to think that India, at no distant date, would be sending her representatives to the British Parliament. The speaker concluded by wishing long life and health to Mr. Dadabhai, and remarked that the instance afforded a vivid proof of the liberty of thought and action that her Majesty the Queen-Empress allowed to her subjects.

An old Offender.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Arjoon Dajee, a reputed thief, was charged by Inspector Standford before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, with stealing an umbrella, belonging to Pandoo Siram, and also stealing a *pehran* containing a bunch of keys belonging to Mahmood Buctawar, a hamal, living at Gunbawa street. On Saturday last, the complainant, Pandoo, left an umbrella in the arcade of Messrs. Treacher and Co., and went inside the shop. On his return he saw the accused walking away with his umbrella. He called a policeman, who arrested the accused. The policeman, on enquiry, discovered also the theft of the *pehran*. The accused admitted six previous convictions. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to an accumlated term of one year's rigorous imprisonment.

The St. Isabel's (Ladies') Charitable Association.—The eighth annual general meeting of the above Association was held on Sunday last, at the Cathedral of Our Lady of Hope, Kalbadevie. As usual, his Grace Dr. Dalhoff said Mass, and preached on the occasion. The members of the three circles, Kalbadevie, Girgaum, and Mazagon, with their poor received Holy Communion. After Mass the general meeting was held in the Parochial Hall, his Grace Dr. Dalhoff presiding. Besides the active and honorary members there were also present several gentlemen, who interest themselves in the works of charity. From the reports for the year ending 30th June, 1882, read by the secretaries of the respective circles, it was clear that a vast amount of good had been done, and that the Association was working with the same zeal as when founded by Dr. Leo Meurin, the present Archbishop of Port Louis, in Mauritius. The income of the three circles, put together, amounted to Rs. 2,892 and the expenditure to Rs. 2,409. The work of the members consists chiefly in seeking poor women and children, carrying help to them at their dwellings, and assisting them in every possible manner. School-fees of poor children are paid, and clothing is provided for them as well as school necessaries. One of the circles has a school now in existence for about four years, which is recognised by Government. After the meeting the members of the three circles presented his Grace with copies of the *Bombay Gazetteer* as a souvenir in token of filial attachment to his Grace for his deep interest towards the welfare of the Association. We understand that efforts are being made with the view to establishing locally another circle at Byculla.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

THE COST OF ARBITRATION.

(Before Mr. C. W. Chitty, Chief Judge.)

Curshedjee Jamshedjee Vajifdar vs. Pestonjee vs. Dadabhoy Assavaid.

Mr. Shamrao M. Rele appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Rustomjee M. Patel for the defendant.

In this case the plaintiff, who is a building contractor, sought to recover from the defendant, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Crawford and Co., Auctioneers, the sum of Rs. 1,517-13-0, being the amount for work and labour done in building a bungalow, for the defendant, at Bandora. At the first hearing of the case, the suit was, by consent of both parties, referred to the arbitration of Mr. John Campbell, Civil Engineer. Mr. Campbell, after hearing evidence and going into the accounts, gave his decision in favour of the plaintiff for Rs. 1,517, and Rs. 990 as costs of the arbitration; Rs. 15 as costs of some translations, and Rs. 90 as professional costs for Mr. Roughton's attendance during the arbitration.

The case came on for further hearing yesterday, and for the confirmation of the award. Mr. Rustomjee for the defendant admitted the amount, but said that it was an unfortunate circumstance that the costs of the arbitration came to Rs. 990, which were very heavy for his client. With regard to professional costs for Mr. Roughton's attendance, the pleader contended that the arbitrator had no power to allow such professional costs, and asked that the sum of Rs. 90 might be struck out of the award. He then further applied that the award might be made payable within two months or by two equal instalments.

His Honour agreed with Mr. Patel, that the professional costs for Mr. Roughton's attendance during the arbitration ought not to be allowed, and he disallowed the item of Rs. 90 from the award.

Mr. Rele, on behalf of the plaintiff, objected to any time being granted to the defendant for the payment of the award. The defendant has several property, and he had asked his client to get his bungalow built for him at Bandora and he now wanted time to pay the amount.

Mr. Patel said at least one month's time might be granted to his client to pay off the amount.

His Honour passed a decree in terms of the award for the plaintiff for Rs. 1,517 and court costs, thereon, together with Rs. 990 as arbitration costs and Rs. 15 for translations done: in all Rs. 2,522, and made the amount payable within a month.

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine and the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang.)

MUTILATION OF A WIFE.

IMPERATRIX VS. DHONDI WALLAD YEDU MANG.

This was a reference by Mr. W. Porteous, District Magistrate of Poona, regarding the proceedings in this case of Mr. W. T. Morrison, First Class Magistrate of Poona, who, in March last, convicted the accused of voluntarily causing grievous hurt, by cutting off a piece of his wife's nose and otherwise mutilating her with a razor, and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 100, in default a further six months' rigorous imprisonment.

The accused, suspecting his wife Leheni, of infidelity, sent her on the morning of the 4th February last to Dingrajwadi to sell brooms. He followed her, joined her shortly afterwards, and spent the day in her company. He was blaming her for not speaking to Kondee, with whom he had criminal intimacy, and to whom he was giving everything and nothing to his wife. On the way home in the evening he went up a tree saying he was going to get firewood. He threw down some firewood and told Leheni to break it up. Then he came down himself. He had been in a bad temper and angry with her all day, and again asked his wife why she did not speak to Kondee. Then he tied her hands, threw her child on one side, and catching her by the neck threw her on the ground on her back, and taking a razor from his pocket, cut off the end of her nose, leaving it hanging by the skin, and otherwise multilated her. He then threw away the razor, untied her hands, and ran away. She at once went to the village and reported the matter to the patel, who sent her to hospital, where she was an in-door patient for a month. The piece of her nose had been made to grow on again, but her face was permanently disfigured. The District Magistrate considered the sentence passed upon the accused to be inadequate. He remarked that the offence was of an unusually brutal nature, and it was committed in cold blood. The accused had seen nothing to justify his suspicions of his wife, and he left the village in the morning with the razor in his possession, prepared to do her some harm. The Magistrate did not believe his story that he saw her talking to her alleged paramour, and there was no evidence to show that there was grave or sudden provocation at all. The District Magistrate, in making the reference to the High Court, was of opinion that the conviction should be quashed, and that the accused should be called on to show cause why he should not be committed for trial to the Court of Sessions.

Their Lordships set aside the conviction and sentence, and directed that the accused should be committed to the Court of Sessions on a charge under Section 326 of the Indian Penal Code.

MURDER OF AN UNCLE.

IMPERATRIX VS. RAMAYA WALLAD KADU.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. S. Hammick, Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar, who, in June last, convicted the accused of culpable homicide amounting to murder, and sentenced him to transportation for life.

It appeared that the accused was committed for trial on the charge that he, on the 29th April last, murdered one Sakharam Rama with an axe, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 302 of the Penal Code. He was the nephew of the deceased. They lived in adjacent compartments of the same house, and in another compartment lived a third relation named Ratnya. There was a backyard common to the occupants of the whole house. Part of this backyard Ramaya wished to fence off for himself with a hedge of babul branches, but the deceased objected. Accused put up the fence once, but the deceased removed it. On the morning of the 29th April last, the accused proceeded to put up the fence again, when the deceased went and told him to desist. The accused therefore struck him with his axe on the nape of his neck, knocking him down dead. He inflicted five other blows. An alarm was raised, and the accused was disarmed, and removed in police custody. The hospital assistant found six wounds on the body of the deceased, two on the nape of the neck, one on each shoulder blade, and two about the middle of the spine. The vertebra of the neck and spine were fractured. The accused, in a statement made to the Second Class Magistrate, admitted that he had killed the deceased, that he had intended to strike him with the handle, and by accident had struck him with the head of the axe; and that he was enraged because the deceased had beaten him on the back with his shoe. The Sessions Judge regarded the last allegation to be only an excuse got up by the accused. He was of opinion that the crime was not premeditated, and was committed in a sudden outburst of passion; and the accused was therefore sentenced to transportation for life.

Their Lordships saw no reason to interfere with the conviction or sentence, and dismissed the appeal.

ATTENDANCE OF DELEGATES TO HEAR JUDGMENT.

At a sitting of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court last week, the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine delivered judgment in the case of Shirinbai vs. Burjorjee Sorabjee Dallas with closed doors at the request of the petitioner's counsel. The delegates had not been required to attend to hear judgment; and none were present.

His Lordship said: I find the practice is not to call the delegates merely to hear a judgment given. I think that practice right, as it would greatly delay justice if the judgment could only be given in the presence of the eleven delegates. I see also no reason why, after they have given a clear deliverance on the matters of fact, they more than any jury should be bound to attend again. If there should be any necessity for any further statement of their views, if there has been any ambiguity or shortcoming in the record of those views, it will be open to the judge to require them to attend again. But such instances will be rare; and the procedure which I follow will make their duty less irksome. Any delegate who chooses to attend to hear the judgment will be provided with a proper seat in court.

HIGH COURT.—July 12.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Parsons.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Short Causes.

670-91—K J Mantrie—Raichand Khooshalchand and another vs Purtapchand—Thakurdas, D and C.
681-91—Mirza Hoosen Khan—Jusraj Khurta and another vs Hajee Joonus Hajee Ahmed.
114-92—In person—Mana Hema and others vs Jairam Luxmon and others.
218-92—Khunderao M—Jairam Ganeshdas and another vs Narandas Mannoolal and others.
278-92—In person—Canjee Champsey vs Kesowlal Gokalbhai.
283-92—Crawford, B and Co—Tarachand Boridass Dangoo vs Heethajee Goolabchand and others.
285-92—R S Brown and Co—The Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Deposit and Loan Society, Ld.

Postponed Long Causes.

91-91—Ardasir, H and D—Bai Sona alias Maneck vs Bai Dayakore and another—M H Khan—Part heard.
649-91—Thakoredas, D and C—Syed Dada Miya bin Ebrahim Sha vs Memon Abdul Kareem Tayeb—Wadia and G.
503-91—Nanu and H—Devidas Narondas vs Karsanjee Jeena and others—Balkrishna V N K and In person—Settled.
526-91—Payne, G and S—Khoja Rasid Jewraj vs Khoja Peera Ebrahim and another—Thakoredas, D and C.
656-91—Ardasir H and D—Francis Law Latham vs Molvi Abdul Kadir Jetekar and others—Nanu and H and K D Shroff.
597-91—Janardhan and A—Mahadev Bhaskar Chaubal and others vs Purushram Withoba—In person.
431-87—Edgelow and G—Hurgowandas Cooberdas vs Joonus Hajee Ahmed—Bhaishanker and K.
9-92—Payne, G and S—Lukhmidas Anundjee and another vs John Henry Tod and others—Browne and Co.
261-91—Edgelow and G—Samuldas Raghoonathdas vs Vulleybhoy Khanbhoy—Wadia and G.

For further directions on Commissioner's Report.

300-87—Bhaishanker and K—Gangjibhai Poonja vs Bhow Meeya Goolam Mohidin Ashadwall and others—Roughton and B.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Farran.)

F. A Little—For Government.—In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act X of 1870 and in the matter of Government Shri Girdherlal Tricumjee Maharajah and Luxuman Bapujee—Claimant—In person. (Settled.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

595-91—Edgelow and G—Kerson Bhowan vs Ghellabhai Atmaram and another—Chitnis, M and M, and Edgelow and G.—Part heard.
240-91—T A Bland—Gamaji Akhajee vs The Ripon M C—Nanu and H—Part heard.
543-91—Wadia and G—Jehangir Nusserwanjee Mody vs C A Beyts and another—Little, S, F and N.
567-91—Janardhan and A—Dhunjeebhoy Framjee vs T J Walsh and others—Bicknell and M.
235-90—Chitnis M and M—Javerbai vs Kabhibai and another—Bhaishunker and K. and L. S. F and N.
27-90—Bhaishunker and K—Kabhibai vs Javerbai—Chitnis, M and M.
392-91—Bhaishunker and K—Kabhibai vs Javerbai and another—Little, S. F and N. and C M and M.
67-91—Mirza H K—Leherchund Luckmichand alias Oojeen vs Bai Javerbai—Craigie, L and O.
361-91—Janardhan and A—Sughanand Gurmukrai vs Hurridas Nathoobhoy.
525-91—Wadia and G—Pochajee Byramjee Battlibai vs Perozshaw Framjee Battliwala—Chitnis, M and M.
164-92—Mansuklal D and G—Bhima Oka and others vs Gungabai and another—In person.
163-92—Little, S, F and N—Goculdas Madhowjee vs Lilladhur Shamjee and others—Muljee and R, B and K, and In person.

Floriline—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

It is feared that five lives have been lost by the sinking of a tony in the harbour, during Sunday's gale.

Yale College has refused to row against the Oxford University crew.

The s. s. Waverley, which arrived in harbour on Sunday last from Calcutta *via* coast ports, under the command of Captain R. Calvert, reports that she experienced fresh monsoon, hard squalls, and high sea.

The China Mail Steamer Cathay, which arrived in harbour yesterday from China *via* Colombo, under the command of Captain A. Symons, reports that during the voyage she experienced strong monsoon, heavy squalls, and high sea, from Colombo to Bombay.

The down platform of Bhusawal station on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, which has lately been added, will shortly be provided with first and second-class refreshment rooms and ladies' and gentlemen's lavatories at a cost of about Rs. 25,000.

The Punjab Government and the Resident of Kashmir have been asked officially to inform the leading workmen at each centre of art work of the objects of the Simla Fine Arts Exhibition. It has also been suggested that a local committee or special officer might with advantage be appointed to inspect the proposed exhibits, at any place where embroidered goods are specially made, with a view to superior articles being sent.

The Lahore paper is told of a sporting tourist who came out lately with a complete battery for all sorts of game, and who had mastered Forbes's Manual and the map of India on boardship. He turned a deaf ear to all suggestions to try his luck in Kashmir, the Sunderbuns, the Nepal Terai, Central India, and other hunting grounds. He had made up his mind where to go, and was not going to be put off, he said; and he did go. Above all places he turned up at Shikarpore, and as obstinately demanded from one person after another, to be told where the bison, wild elephants, tigers, lions, barasingha, sambur and other large game haunts were. The thermometer daily averaging at 109° worked off a lot of his enthusiasm while he waited for the *khubber*, which never came and he soon left the sandy wastes of Sind behind him.

The *Pioneer*, writing on the election prospects, says:—

> By the latest returns the tide is certainly flowing more strongly in favour of the Gladstonians, but scarcely so pronouncedly as to warrant the chorus of jubilation which has apparently been raised by the Home Rule press. Up to the present (July 7) Conservatives have lost 25 seats and gained 11; the Unionists have lost 5 seats and gained 4; and the Gladstonians have lost 15 and gained 30. This at the same rate would give a total gain of about 42 on the 670 constituencies, which, taking the state of parties in Parliament at the dissolution, would give the Gladstonians a merely nominal majority. No doubt if we look at particular elections there is occasion enough for rejoicing among the Home Rulers. They have been far more successful in the metropolitan constituencies than they or anybody else anticipated.

In entertaining the Royal and other guests at Warwick Castle the telephone played a conspicuous part. On one evening it was the opera of "The Gondoliers" that was laid on from the Prince of Wales's Theatre, Birmingham; the next night it was the service from Christ Church in the same town. The Prince of Wales having expressed a wish to hear a performance at Covent Garden application was made at once to Sir Augustus Harris by the National Telephone Company, and the work of fixing the apparatus was put in hand. Thus the performance of "Romeo and Juliet" was transmitted entire, and it is stated to have given much pleasure to the distinguished audience, among whom, besides the Prince of Wales, were the Duke of York and the Earl and Countess of Warwick. The comic opera of "Pepita" and concerts at Liverpool have also been transmitted. After one of the performances Prince George conversed through the telephone with Mr. Gill, the chief electrician of the Liverpool district, and the Countess of Warwick sent special messages of thanks by the same medium to those who, in various parts of the country, had thus ministered to the pleasures of her guests.

It seems to be shown by the history of the recent collapse of the "corner" in corn—that is, maize—in Chicago that the enactments of the Legislature against the "cornering" of commodities of first necessity offer a very effectual barrier to this sort of speculation. It was, it appears, two gentlemen in Chicago who, having made vast prospective bargains for the delivery of this important article of food at low prices, went to work to create an artificial rise. It is said that they even induced the largest "dryer" of corn, on whose output expectations for the May delivery had been based, to announce that his corn could not be delivered before June. At first the scheme worked famously, and on the last day in May the price had risen to considerably more than double the former price; but, unfortunately, it was discovered that two could play at the game. The cornered brokers, who had previously agreed to deliver corn at half-a-dollar, cooly came into market on the last day of the month and demanded just twice that sum. Asked for an explanation, they announced their intention of repudiating their former contracts and sheltering themselves under the law against corners. This appears to have been considered sharp practice; but it promptly resulted in the collapse of the corner and the ruin of its organisers.

Japanese Government students in foreign countries number, according to the official report on Education in Japan, six each in Germany and England, and one each in the United States, Austria, Belgium, and Switzerland. It is noted that one of the students in Germany who had invented a new musical instrument was granted an audience by their Majesties the Germany Emperor and Empress, to whom the instrument was shown. This, it is observed, was "a very great honour." He has also, continues the report, "been granted a sum of 1,000 *yen* by the will of his Majesty the Emperor of Japan our gracious sovereign, for the invention of the instrument in question." Of the eight students who returned during the year, one studied the mode of conducting libraries, one the science of Education and Manual Training, one Law, one Physics, Chemistry, and Manual Training, one Philosophy, one Political Economy, and one Sanitary Engineering. Since the 8th year of Meiji (1875), which the regulations relating to the "Government Students in Foreign Countries," were revised, students, it appears, have annually been regularly despatched for purposes of study, and almost all of these are stated to be now holding very important posts in their respective professions.

Signor Alt, the Paris correspondent of the *Corriere di Napoli*, has had an interview with Succi at the Sainte Anne Asylum, which has at least a psychological interest. "Succi," he says, "was in the corridor which leads to the refectory and parlour. He had on the regulation blue suit of clothes, and was quite calm, only the pupil of his left eye seemed much dilated. He spoke to me with strange frankness, considering that I had not even told him who I was. He said, 'I believe that I am cured, but I acknowledge that I have been mad. The cause is probably twofold. During the six months I stayed in London I ate almost nothing and drank only tea. No sooner did I come to Paris than I began to drink a little of everything, and what with wine and spirits I finished by getting drunk more than once. This sudden change of regimen and the great heat of the weather affected my brain. Then it may be that I had a disposition to insanity; my ability to fast for a length of time is a hysteric phenomenon, which I assisted by my elixir. Then there is another hypothesis. A friend of mine, a hypnotizer, came with me from London. He amused himself by hypnotizing me. Who knows whether he did not suggest to me all the extravagances I committed before I was arrested! I myself really believe that I have been subjected to suggestion."

THE SECRETARY OF STATE AND THE DEPRECIATED RUPEE.

The following Minute of the Government of India (Finance and Commerce Department) dated Simla the 6th July, 1892, is sent to us for publication:—

Read despatch from her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to the Government of India, No. 92, Financial, dated 2nd June, 1892, (and enclosure) on the silver question.

India Office, London, 2nd June, 1892.

Financial, No. 92.

To His Excellency the Most Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.

My Lord Marquis,—On the receipt of your Excellency's letter, dated the 23rd of March, No. 68, respecting the fall in the gold value of the rupee which has followed on the fall in the price of silver in the United States of America, I caused copies thereof to be laid before her Majesty's Government, in order that they might be fully aware of the importance of the question to the interests of India.

2. Your Excellency will have observed with satisfaction, from a reply given by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the 11th ultimo to a deputation which had an interview with him and the Prime Minister on the subject, that her Majesty's Government have decided to accept an invitation from the President of the United States, to take part in a Conference which is about to be assembled, in order to consider by what means, if any, the use of silver can be increased in the currency system of the nations.

3. A copy of a letter addressed to the Treasury on the 13th of May is enclosed for your information.—I have, &c., CROSS.

ENCLOSURE.

F. 1420. India Office, 13th May, 1892.

Sir,—I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to transmit, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, a copy of a letter (23rd March 1892), No. 68, with enclosures received from the Government of India on the subject of the very heavy fall which has recently occurred in the value of the rupee as measured in gold.

Their Lordships are well aware of the extreme importance of this question to the Government of India, whose views have been from time to time expressed in despatches published in Parliamentary Papers, No. 449 of 1881; Command Paper, No. 4868; Royal Commission on Gold and Silver, 1887, 1st Report, Appendix No. 12. Viscount Cross does not desire at the present moment to discuss the question of the measures that it may become necessary to adopt, but he feels sure that the Government of India will peruse with satisfaction the report of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's speech on the 11th instant, in which he stated that her Majesty's Government had decided to accept an invitation to take part in a Conference assembled to consider whether any means can be adopted for increasing the use of silver in the currency of the nations.

As illustrating the enormous difficulty in adjusting the taxation in India to the expenditure, which arises from the great fluctuations in exchange, I am desired to mention the folowing facts:—In December 1890 the rate of exchange was, with the concurrence of the Treasury, fixed for 1891-92 at 1s. 6¼d. the rupee, in agreement with the gold value of silver at that date; in about four months the rate for selling bills on India had fallen to 1s. 4¾d. the rupee, causing an increased charge in the remittances from India, estimated for the year then commencing, of Rx. 2,168,000. From the middle of February to the 18th March last, when the Budget for 1892-93 was under consideration, the value of the rupee ranged between 1s. 4d. and 1s. 3¾d., and the Government of India adopted the higher of those two rates; within 11 days from the publication of the Budget, the market rate in India had fallen below 1s. 3d., at which rate the drop of a penny in the rupee would cause an additional charge for rimittance in 1892-93 exceeding Rx. 1,700,000.

Thus, within a few weeks the Government of India is liable to find itself exposed to the necessity of providing a sum greater than the whole of its receipts from either the customs duties or the assessed taxes, or from the recent increase of the duty on salt; and this result ensues from causes over which neither the Government nor the people of India have any control, but which arise for the most part from legislation, either actual or threatened, by other nations.

Nor is it only to the Government that this most serious inconvenience is caused. The disadvantage to trade in India is shown by the letter from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, which the Government of India have forwarded; and there can be no doubt that it is equally felt by the merchants in the United Kingdom who have transactions with India. Any measures, therefore, which can bring about a comparatively stable rate of exchange, are to be cordially encouraged in the interests of the people of India, and of the mercantile community trading between this country and our Eastern possessions.—I have, &c.,

The Secretary, Treasury. A. GODLEY.

THE EXTENSIVE THEFT OF CHINA SILK.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent Ingram charged Bugwandass Dadram, before Mr. Webb, with criminal breach of trust, as a servant, in respect of five cases of silk cloth, imported by You Lun Hinkee, a China merchant, having his place of business, at Khoja Moholla, by the P. & O. Company's mail steamer Thames, which arrived in the Bombay harbour, on the 26th ultimo. Premjee Ludha, Judha Jadowjee Peeraj, and Vithuldass Kanjee were also charged with receiving and retaining the stolen property with a guilty knowledge, and assisting the first accused in the disposal of the same. The facts of the case have already been reported. Mr. Hemming and Mr. Dharamsey appeared for the complainant; Mr. Brown defended the third accused, and Mr. Sanjana defended the fourth accused. The first and the second accused were undefended. Mr. Hemming asked his Worship not to commit the case to the Sessions, but to dispose it in that Court, stating that if the case were sent to the High Court for trial, the complainant would be put to great expense. The Magistrate, in disposing of the case, said that the evidence against the third and the fourth accused did not, in his Worship's opinion, warrant a conviction against them, and they were, therefore, discharged. The first and the second accused were formally charged against the conviction. The first accused said that he had committed the theft at the instigation of the fourth accused. The second accused said that the fourth accused was his partner, and he brought the cases of silk cloth to his master's godown. The Magistrate convicted the first and the second accused on the evidence before the Court and their admissions, and sentenced each of them to undergo two years' rigorous imprisonment.

DEATH OF A PARSEE POET.

Mr. Rustom Gustad Irani, a well-known Guzerati writer, died yesterday morning, at his residence, at Khetwadi, 4th Lane. Mr. Rustom was 54 years of age, and had established a reputation as a Guzerati poet and novel writer. His works have been highly spoken of by the best Guzerati writers. Mr. Rustom, in conjunction with Mr. Framjee Bamanjee, who has gained the reputation of an excellent Parsee scholar, brought out a number of interesting tales of Guzerat and Kattywar, and the works have become very popular amongst the Guzerati-speaking public. His "monagats" or religious hymns are well-known and admired, and points to the fact that the writer was a staunch orthodox Zoroastrian. He edited "Dnyan Vardhak" and the "Parsee Tikakar," and through the medium of these magazines he advocated forcibly the cause of female education in India; but at the same time he disapproved the imitation of "fashion," displayed by Parsee girls of poor families. The bulk of his literary labour was done for Mr. J. B. Karani, the well-known bookseller of Parsee Bazaar. Amongst his numerous friends were eminent men like Professor Dadabhai Noaroji, the new member of Parliament for Central Finsbury, Mr. Narmadashanker Lalshanker Vyas, the late poet of the East, Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayan Mandlik, and Bhow Dajee. His death is deeply regretted by his many friends. He leaves behind him a brother and a sister to lament his death.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE UNIVERSITY CRICKET MATCH.

Oxford on Saturday week defeated Cambridge by five wickets. The Cambridge first innings totalled 160, but in their second they put on 388, Mr. E. C. Streatfield being top-scorer with 116.

The Dark Blues in their first innings made 365, to which Mr. M. L. Jardine contributed 140 and Mr. V. T. Hill 114. In their second innings the Oxonians made 187 for the loss of 5 wickets, Mr. L. C. H. Palairet contributing 71 (not out).

THE GENTLEMEN AND PLAYERS.

The match between the gentlemen and players at Lords resulted Wednesday last in a win for the professionals by an innings and twenty-six runs.

The players' innings reached the large total of 454, the chief scorers being W. Gunn 103, A. Shrewsbury 98, and W. Barnes 84.

The gentlemen in their first innings made 285 and 170 in their second.—*Asian.*

THE BAIGRIE MEMORIAL.

The following letter is from Mr. Lee-Warner, as Chairman of the Baigrie Memorial Fund Committee, to Mr. Lee-Warner as Secretary to Government, Educational Department:—

Sir,—In accordance with the instructions contained in paragraph 4 of Government Resolution No. 1755, dated the 29th of September 1888, I am requested by the Committee of the Baigrie Memorial Fund to submit the third annual report.

2. The funds at the disposal of the Committee were reported to be Rs. 1,134-13-10 up to the 31st of March 1892, including the gift of His Highness the Maharaja of I'dar. His Highness the Maharaja of Bhavnagar has, however, kindly consented to supplement his previous liberal donation of £100 by the funds required to complete the purchase of a second picture. There is also the interest for May last on the invested funds which will add Rs. 209-7-7 to the balance at the present disposal of the Committee.

3. During the past year the IVth picture, ordered by the present Committee, was added to the collection as a present from His Highness the Maharaja of Bhavnagar being a copy of Gainsborough's Pitt copied by Miss Jane Hawkins at a coast of £70. The Committee are indebted to the courtesy of Earl Bathurst for his kind permission to allow the picture to be copied for their collection. The frame cost £21-10-0, leaving only £8-10-0 for the second picture which the Maharaja wished to present to the gallery. The picture arrived at the end of last year and appears to the Committee to merit the satisfaction expressed by the Earl of Carlile with the execution by Miss Hawkins of the commission entrusted to her. The donation of Rs. 600 made by His Highness the Maharaja of I'dar has been expended on a copy of the Vagrants by F. Walker, which has been completed by Mr. Carbill at a coast of £40. Owing to the depreciation of the rupee the cost of the frame will be met from the interest on the investment, and the picture which will be sent out after the rains will be added to the collection as the gift of His Highness the Maharaja of I'dar, K.C.S.I. The VIth picture added by the present Committee to the collection will be a copy of a landscape by Constable executed at a cost of £25 by Mr. Lambert. The picture with its frame will complete the additions made to the gallery by His Highness the Maharaja of Bhavnagar, G.C.S.I.

4. The Earl of Carlisle to whom the Committee are greatly indebted not merely for advice but also for the choice of artists, and for the final approval of their work, visited India in the cold season. The Committee had the advantage of consulting with him, and they have accepted his suggestion to choose as their next picture a copy of Giovanni Bellini's *Portrait of Doge Leonardo Loredano* in his State robes. This painter's warm colouring and style of work will, it is thought, be more comprehensible and sympathetic to Indian ideas and traditions than the more developed work of Titian or Rembrandt. The execution of this picture will exhaust the funds at present at the disposal of the Committee.

5. In submitting this report I am to state that the collection at present includes only seven pictures, and the want of a suitable gallery has consequently not been acutely felt. At the same time the Committee are confident that the citizens of Bombay would greatly appreciate the addition of a good picture gallery to the public attractions of the city. So long as there is no building available for their exhibition, the existence of the Baigrie gallery is hardly known, amongst the objects of their liberality which the Chiefs of India and other distinguished persons visiting Bombay might wish to consider the presentation of a picture escapes their notice. The Baigrie Memorial Committee never expected that their slender endowment fund could accomplish unaided the task of filling a gallery, but they venture to think that if publicity were given to the existence of a body ready to select and order copies of pictures which have acquired a world-wide fame, a larger measure of assistance would be rendered by the leading citizens of Bombay, who will benefit by the collection. Such publicity would be obtained by the construction of a hall available for other public purposes but suitable for the exhibition of the pictures.

6. In conclusion I am to state that the Committee consists as before of Lieutenant-General B.H. Pottinger, R.A., and Mr. Griffiths, with the Secretary to Government, Educational Department. I have, &c.,

W. Lee-Warner,
Chairman, Baigrie Memorial Fund Committee.

A Government Resolution issued in this report says the Committee appear to Government to have done all that was possible with the funds at their disposal

GOA NEWS.

On Friday, the 1st July, the shopkeepers and grocers closed their shops in Panjim to mark their displeasure at the permission given by Government to the goldsmiths not to use certain emblems at their weddings. Rice, the principal article of food, not being obtainable, Government pitched three tents and sold rice to the people who could not get it at the shops. The shops remained closed for the twenty-four hours.

The earnings of the West of India Portuguese Railway Company for the week ending 28th May amounted to Rs. 7.134, giving an average of Rs. 139 per mile against Rs. 14,406, Rs. 282 repectively, for the same period last year. The total receipts for the last six months are put down at Rs. 1,59,740 against Rs. 3,34,218 for the same period last year.

The Governor of Damaun reports that during the cyclone of May 1 on the Kattyawar Coast the Damaun district lost fifteen boats, three laden with cargo and twelve fishing boats, resulting in 103 deaths among the crew of the vessels.

Orders have been received to increase the rate of postage nearly three times to what it is at present. The stamp which cost four and half pies is to be charged one anna, and the rate to be increased proportionately. It will thus cost one anna for a letter to be circulated in Goa, while the British Post Office charges only half-an-anna for circulation throughout India.

The draft of a new educational scheme for Goa is shortly expected from Portugal. It is understood that the National Lyceum is to be raised to the category of the similar Institution in Lisbon. The building of the Professional Institute lately abolished is to be utilised for the National Lyceum. The medical school is to be preserved and a higher standard of sciences to be introduced. A normal school is to be established under the direction of a new master to be brought from Portugal. Schools of secondary education may be created in the provincial towns if the municipality undertakes to defray two-thirds of the expenses, the Government paying one-third. A post as permanent Inspector-General is to be created to superintend primary education. A school of arts and industries, and a regimental school are to created on the same footing as similar schools in Portugal.

Mr. Abel Pinho, Member of the Mixed Committee, to settle the claims of the salt pans proprietors by the British Government, has resigned the post, and has been succeeded by Mr. Sufico, the Inspector of the Fiscalisation of the Railway. The Mixed Committee will sit at Goa, in the Government palace, at Cabo.

Mr. Fernandoda Cunha, barrister, is to be sent to Portugal to oppose the concession granted by the Goa Government to the Hindu section of the goldsmith caste.

THE FAMINE DISTRICTS.

The following is a return of prices of the staple food grain jowari, as they stood on the 7th July in the talukas of the Southern Division affected by scarcity:—

District.	Talukas.	Jowari (per rupee). Lbs.	Tolas.
Bijapur	Badami	28	0
	Bagalkot	32	0
	Bagevadi	37	11
	Bijapur	31	2½
	Hungund	30	0
	Muddebihal	38	13
	Sindgi	38	20
	Indi	36	30
Dharwar	Ron	32	3
	Navalgund	29	8
	Gadag	32	6
Belgaum	Athni	29	0
	Gokak	31	0
	Parasgad	(Not received).	

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS

July 11.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor perfect.

Africa.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchensk and Possiet.

Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.

Secret language in telegrams for Kotonou is temporarily prohibited.

Cable Mossamodes-Cape Town, interrupted.

Moulmein Route to Siam interrupted beyond Indian frontier.

Line Bangkok-Saigon Interrupted.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 11.

AN additional telegram, under Saturday's date, to hand since those referred to in our last report, advises further extra allotments of Bills by the Indian Council, say of Rs. 10,000 on Bombay, and 2½ lakhs on Calcutta, at 1s. 3 11-32d.; and 4¾ lakhs on Calcutta, at 1s. 3 5-16d., the higher rate being 3-32d. above that obtained at the regular Biddings on Wednesday, and 1-32d. higher than that of the small amounts placed thereafter.

A message from Washington, dated yesterday (Sunday), reports that the American Agricultural Bureau states that the average condition of the crop in eleven Cotton States is 86 15-16 per cent.; but gives no further details. The condition thus shows an improvement of 1 1-16 per cent. against that for June, when it was 85⅞ per cent. and compares with 88·6 in July last year; 91·4 the year before; and an average of 90·3 for five years.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec.	Rs. 2,15,792
" " Branches	"	" 3,70,687
Other Deposits	Inc.	" 13,70,908
Government Securities	"	" 18,36,796
Loans "	Dec.	" 39,38,261
Bills Discounted	"	" 2,78,145
Cash with other Banks	Inc.	" 1,03,754
Cash and Currency Notes	"	" 39,56,160

The figures given in the Statement of Affairs issued by the Presidency Bank this afternoon, point even more strongly than those of the previous Return to still greater ease in the Money Market; for while, on the last occasion, though the trade demand, properly so called, had shown signs of further falling off, the Bank's Cash Balance had been reduced from exceptional causes by some 28 lakhs, the present Return discloses an increase in the Balance of 39¼, which may be taken as entirely due to the contraction of trade requirements, a portion of the large total decrease of 55⅞ lakhs being taken as a return of the funds specially required during the week covered by the previous Statement. This total, it will be noticed, is made up of a considerable addition to Private Deposits, a large diminution in Loans, and a material decrease in Bills Discount, the large amount, in the aggregate, thus gained by the Balance having been reduced by a considerable increase in Government Securities, and withdrawals of Public Deposits. Trade is still very quiet; but the gloomy feeling, which was beginning to obtain in view of the deferred rainfall, has latterly given place to a more cheerful tone with the seasonable change in the weather.

COTTON has been taken to a small extent to-day, in a quiet market, and on the basis of previous rates. Exporters, at last appearing in the market again, have bought 400 bales of Barsee, at Rs. 180; and 100 Compta, at Rs. 171; while the Mills have taken 850 bales in all, consisting of 650 Bengals, at Rs. 158·70; 100 Broach, at Rs. 199; and 100 Tinnevelly, at Rs. 184½-88 per candy.

The official telegraphic weather and crop reports from the Cotton growing districts, to hand this morning, state that sowing had not commenced in several districts in the Bengal circle owing to the insufficient rainfall; though, at Delhi, prospects were much improved. In all the districts of the Oomrawuttee circle, excepting Dhulia where sowing had begun, the fall had been sufficient, and the Cotton plants were flourishing, but in the Dhollera circle, with the exception of Veerumgaum, where sowing was making good progress, operations had been delayed from want of rain, though it had at last set in with every appearance of a continued fall at Dhollera itself and of Bhownugger. At Broach the plants were flourishing, and prospects improved.

WHEAT has been taken to a moderate extent to-day in a quiet market, and prices have advanced half-an-anna per cwt., our closing quotations this evening being as follows:—

White Pessy	91 per cent.	Rs.	5	1	0	per cwt.
Do.	85 "	"	4	15	6	"
No. 1 Club Delhi...........		"	4	14	0	"
Red Delhi.....................		"	4	10	0	"
Hard Yellow.................		"	4	15	0	"
Red Ahmedabad		"	4	12	0	"
Hard Red		"	4	9	3	"

SEEDS have been quiet in tone with a moderate export business also passing. *Linseed* has advanced half-an-anna, while *Rapeseed* has declined one anna per cwt., present rates being as follows:—

Linseed	Rs. 7-3-3 to Rs. 7-5-9	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	" 7-4-0 to Rs. 7-4-6	"
" " Cawnpore	" 6-14-0 to Rs. 7-0-0	"
" Red "	" 6-5-0 to Rs. 6-6-0	"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton..	959	bales.
Wheat..	7,240	cwts.
Linseed	3,300	"
Rapeseed	5,069	"
Poppyseed..................................	3,383	"
Groundnuts	981	"
Castorseed	1,255	"
Rice	3,388	"

FREIGHTS are nominally unchanged; but there is no fresh business doing to test quotations.

EXCHANGE opened steady at 1s. 3 5-16d. for Bank Demand and Telegraphic, and for Merchants' Bills, with one buyer at 1s. 3 15-32d. for three months' sight, and the rest at 1s. 3½d.; but again we hear of no business to speak of having been transacted either way, and the market closed quiet but steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand......	1s. 3 5-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 5-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight........	1s. 3 11-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 3 15-32 to ½d.	"
Francs do.	1·62½ to 1·63	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet but steady at some decline from the extreme rates touched yesterday for Fours, our closing quotations being 106 9-16 for cash; 106⅝ for this month's settlement; and 106½ for the August account, with 106 now named for 4½ per Cents.

SHARES.—Beyond a decline in a few Cotton Mill Shares at our revised quotations, there has been no movement in this market to-day, and quotations are generally unaltered.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet. Arrivals quiet.

The Manchester Market was quiet.

Good Dhollera................................	3⅞
Consols...	96⅞
Bar Silver.....................................	39 13-16
Rentes	98⅞
4 per cent. Rupee paper..................	67⅝
4½ per cent. "	67⅜

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JULY 9.

The s. s. Clan Mackenzie, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, JULY 11.

French mail steamer Saghalien from China arrived.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending July 9, as compared with the statement of July 2, 1892:—

LIABILITIES.	July 2. Rs.	July 9. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	34,50,000	36,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office......	47,31,941	45,16,149
Do. do. at Branches	43,24,234	39,53,547
Other Deposits	4,00,75,704	4,14,46,612
Post Bills	4,363	4,730
Cash Credits, undrawn	25,64,010	28,92,499
Rs. ..	6,51,50,252	6,64,63,537
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities.	1,10,97,854	1,29,34,650
Cash Credits on do. do.	83,22,828	80,90,332
Loans do. do. do.	1,81,46,468	1,42,08,207
Current Accounts overdrawn	2,093	1,554
Bills Discounted and purchased	87,75,915	84,97,770
Stamps, &c.	19,000	14,514
Dead Stock .... Rs. 6,77,464		
Applied in reduction .... " 2,85,000	3,92,452	3,92,464
Bullion	1,28,910	....
Cash Balances with other banks.	1,79,685	2,83,439
Cash and Currency Notes	1,80,84,447	2,20,40,607
Rs. ..	6,51,50,252	6,64,63,537

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

SHEPHERD—July 10, at Malabar Hill, Alice Castello, wife of Joseph Shepherd.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MANN—July 8, at Museum View, Egmore, Madras, the wife of J W Mann (late of Stockton on Tees, Durham, England), of a daughter.

RISHWORTH—June 7, at Fort, Bellary, the wife of Sub-Conductor J R Rishworth, Commissariat Department, of a daughter.

TURNER—July 3, at Gulmarg, Kashmir, the wife of Alweyne Turner, Barrister-at-Law, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

NASH—DEWILDE—April 2, at Calcutta, by H Holmwood, Esq, CS, Inspector-General of Registration, Fraser Nash, 3rd son of E Nash, Esq, late of the Indian Navy, Barrister-at-Law, to Beryl De Wilde, daughter of G R De Wilde, Esq, Artist, London.

TODD—DALE—July 6, at the Wesleyan Chapel, Broadway, Madras, by the Rev T H Whitamore, J C S Todd, Government Telegraph Department, to Miss Alice Matilda Dale.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1892.

To get a correct idea of the political situation at the present moment, and obtain the only materials for arriving at an estimate of the probable result of the few days' polling still to come, it may be as well to compare the returns of the two Parties published yesterday, with the relative numbers at the same stage of the General Elections of 1886. July 9, 1892, the seventh day of the elections, saw a total of 403 members returned to the new House. The number of Conservatives at that date was 186, and of Unionists 31, together 217; Liberals and Nationalists 176. Therefore the Unionist majority in the House as it at present stands is twenty-eight. In 1886 on the 7th of July, 406 members had been elected. The Unionist majority on that date was 111, made up as follows:—Conservatives 240, Unionists 47, together 287; Liberals and Parnellites 176. The close of the Elections gave the Unionists a majority of 126, reduced on petition to 124. The Conservatives returned were 316, a number which at the Dissolution last month had become 302, the Liberal Unionists 77, reduced to 67, the Liberals 277, which had increased in the six years to 301. The most serious losses on the Unionist side have been experienced in the Metropolitan constituencies. In 1886, of the fifty-nine seats, forty-six were Unionist and eleven Liberal, the numbers up to Saturday were, Unionists thirty-three, Liberals twenty-two, leaving six seats still to be accounted for. The difference of the outlook at the present stage of the contest compared with that at the same date in 1886 is striking, and does not bode well for the future of the Ministry. In Ireland the Unionists have improved their position, and gained five seats from the Nationalists. One of these successes appears to have been due to the candidature of two Nationalists in South Dublin, Mr. Horace Plunkett defeating Sir Thomas Esmonde, and the Parnellite candidate, whom it was the hope of the latter to replace. Mr. Justin McCarthy has been replaced in Derry by a Conservative, Mr. Ross, his majority of one being converted into a minority of twenty-eight votes. This defeat deprives the leader of the largest wing of the Nationalists of a seat in Parliament, while a similar fate has overtaken Mr. T. Sexton in West Belfast. The eighty-six Nationalist seats will probably be reduced to eighty. Before the "Krakatoa Explosion," which Mr. Stead turned to such good account, the Parnellites were confident of returning to the new Parliament eighty-nine strong. Up to date a little less than half of the Irish elections have been held. The bulk of the Scottish elections are also to come. But whatever hope of retrieving the situation remains to the Government must be sought in the Elections to be fought this week in the remaining English counties.

THE exaltation of Buda-Pesth to the rank of a capital city by a decree of the Emperor of Austria has led the *Spectator* into an interesting discussion concerning the comparative rank of great cities, among which we are gratified to find that Bombay is awarded a very high place, a higher place than is assigned to any other city in the three continents of Asia, Africa, and America. Thus in the judgment of the omniscient *Spectator* we are entitled to regard ourselves as the citizens of no mean city, and are predisposed to agree with the other conclusions arrived at by the writer who has taken upon himself the difficult task of arranging the most famous cities in the world in their order of precedence. Certainly the task he has undertaken is a very difficult one, so difficult that it reminds us of the similar efforts that were made a year or two ago in English newspapers to decide the order of merit of great writers and great literary works. In the first place we have to determine what are the principal qualities that confer rank upon cities. The *Spectator* lays down that in this competitive examination most weight is to be attached to the history, the importance, and the beauty of the candidates. Of these three tests the simplest is the last. Most of us can without much cudgelling of our brains decide upon the cities that we think pre-eminently beautiful. No one, we suppose, would deny the distinction of great beauty to Athens, Venice, Constantinople, Bombay, and Edinburgh, as compared with Berlin, St. Petersburgh, Calcutta, and London, although the latter cities may also seem very beautiful under particular aspects. The difficulty begins when we try to compare the beauty of one with the beauty of another. Who could venture to decide for instance whether Athens, or Venice, or Bombay, should win the prize of beauty? Their rival charms are so different that it is futile and impertinent to attempt to place one above the other. In estimating the importance of a city we have to look mainly to its size and wealth and political position. A comparative estimate of size and wealth is fairly feasible, as in this case it is possible to express the comparison in a numerical form. Yet even here there are minor difficulties, as some contrive cunningly to increase the total of their population by extending their municipal limits as far as possible. Still it would not be a hopeless task to attempt to arrange the great cities of the world in the order of their wealth and population. More difficult is the comparison of their present political importance, in estimating which the patriotic bias is likely to lead our judgments much astray. Also in estimating present importance not only political power but intellectual influence as well must be taken into account, and this is very difficult to estimate. The third qualification entitling to municipal rank is history, which may for the most part be resolved into past importance. Although some cities may, for want of a great historian, have failed in obtaining in the records of the past the honour due to them yet it is true in the main that the cities which have played the most important part in the development of civilisation occupy the most conspicuous place in the pages of history. Applying these three tests the *Spectator* makes the order of the chief cities in municipal rank to be Rome, Paris, London, Constantinople, Moscow, Vienna, Bombay, Berlin, Calcutta, Pekin, and New York. If the article were written by a foreigner, and we could be sure that the estimate was not affected by patriotic bias, we should have reason to be proud that of the eleven cities mentioned three belong to the British Empire. Any way it is satisfactory to find our own fine city given such a very high place in the list. It will no doubt hurt the feelings of Bengal to find Calcutta placed below Bombay, but the reasons given are tolerably convincing to a fair mind. The so-called "City of Palaces," we are reminded, has literally no architecture and is situated in an expanse of dreary rice-fields. "Calcutta is grand only in the imagination of men and far inferior in reality to Bombay which has a beautiful site, fine buildings, more solid houses, and a crowd equally great of more varied men." It amounts to this, that Calcutta and Bombay are about equal in size and wealth and historical importance, and that her marked superiority in natural and artificial beauty gives Bombay a higher rank judged by the tests proposed by the *Spectator*. We are, however, somewhat surprised at first sight to find Bombay and Calcutta among the eleven cities of highest rank in the world. No doubt citizens of Glasgow, Manchester, Liverpool, St. Petersburgh, New York, and Boston, the "hub of the universe," will scout the idea of their native cities being given a lower rank than two cities of British India. Also, we may ask, are there no oriental cities that deserve a higher place? Could not a valid claim be made out in favour of Cairo, Alexandria, Damascus, or Pekin? What is to be said of the title to eminence of Jerusalem, which has certainly had as much influence on the history of the world as Rome, Paris, or London? What of Athens, which though in beauty and historical importance equal to the biggest cities that have ever appeared on the face of the earth, is very strangely left entirely unnoticed by the *Spectator* from the beginning to the end of the article? Far be it from us to attempt to settle such difficult questions with the dogmatic self-confidence with which the *Spectator* marshals the cities of the world in order of precedence. It is enough for us, without disparaging the claims of other cities, to see that Bombay and Calcutta really hold a high and unique position among the cities of the world. Part of their historical importance is connected with the fact that they have little or no history. They can point to no very famous names in the rolls of their past and present citizens, and even the god that Bombay lately produced at Land's End appears to have made only a temporary noise in the world. Their annals do not even stretch back into the middle ages, and they were unknown to fame before European traders began to settle in India. The real distinction of these two great cities, probably the most populous, and certainly far the richest cities that have ever flourished on Indian soil, is that they are new cities, entirely the creations of British commercial and political enterprise, and that they stand forth to the world as the visible representatives of the British Empire, the greatest national achievement recorded in history since the time when Rome extended her dominion over the civilised world.

LORD CROSS retires from the cares of office almost immediately, whatever be the result of the elections. But his lordship's incumbency at the India Office will be remembered for some time to come by all who may have the misfortune to be appointed to high office in India. Some time since a despatch was sent from the India Office to the Government of India, setting forth the desirability of restricting, under present circumstances, the amount of remittances from India to England under the head of "furlough allowances." It had been observed, it was stated, that officials in this country who have been promoted to high office with large salaries, are prone to apply forthwith for leave, and this practice, entailing the disbursement of furlough allowances in England, should be discouraged. The Government of India was invited to apply a remedy by prohibiting the granting of furlough to officers in high employment within two years of their appointment, except on sick certificate. When this despatch arrived at its destination, it created some surprise. Furlough allowance is not calculated at the rate of the salary of an appointment just conferred, but on the average salary of the three years preceding the leave. There is, therefore, no inducement or temptation to officials who have received high appointments to go home at once. If they did they would mulct themselves of a considerable sum. They would forfeit a large salary, and receive instead allowances calculated on an average of lower pay. As a matter of fact, the temptation is the other way. Men who have obtained well-paid appointments are loth to take leave even when their health requires it, and when their working efficiency would be improved by it. They hang on when they ought to go home. Having thought the matter over, the Government of India wrote to the Secretary of State, stating that the proposal of his Lordship had been fully considered, and that it appeared on examination that the suggestion to issue a new rule had been made under a misapprehension of the facts. With the object in view, namely, the curtailment of unnecessary furlough allowances, the Government of India expressed its entire concurrence, but the circumstances being as stated, it seemed clear that a rule, such as that proposed would defeat the purpose in view. Under the operation of such a rule officials would be compelled to defer applying for leave until the allowances could be calculated on a high average. Under the circumstances the Government of India suggested that it would be better to let things be. Here it might be supposed that the matter would have been allowed to drop. But the Secretary of State was far from being of that opinion. A second despatch on the subject was sent to Simla, stating in effect that the Government of India does not understand the ins and outs of such matters as well as the India Office, and directing that a rule on the lines indicated should be issued. And issued it has been prohibiting any high official from taking leave, other than sick leave, until such time as his furlough allowance can be calculated upon the average most favourable to himself, and most adverse to the interests of the Treasury. For a successful effort in the interests of economy the new rule may be regarded as the most brilliant achievement of the How not to Do it Department.

THE report of the Survey of India Department is not inviting either in title or in outward appearance. A cursory glance at its peculiar maps and the mulitiplicity of tables is calculated to dismay the ordinary reader. But within its pages is an almost endless variety of interesting matter for the geographer, the tourist, and even the shikari. It has also some exquisitely finished illustrations and quasi-military articles which deal with the country traversed in the several frontier compaigns. Questions have recently been asked in Parliament as to the progress of the Cadastral Survey, and it may be well to turn to the section of the volume which deals with this subject. Great progress in trying circumstances is reported, and the Surveyor-General, we imagine, is well able to defend this portion of his operations from hostile criticism. Seven parties have been at work during the year, of which three were employed in Bengal, two in Burma, one in the North-West Provinces, and another in Assam. Each had its particular trials, and the Bengal party complains not only of the dense jungle and the apathy of the people, but also of lack of assistance, for the excessive unhealthiness of the climate rendered it difficult to obtain the desired number of *amins*. In the North-West Provinces the cold climate and mountainous nature of the country did not agree with the men from the plains. They deserted, and the hillmen not coming forward in very large numbers, the establishment was very inadequate for the work. In Assam the prevalence of a local disease created something of a panic, and several men gave up their appointments rather than work in the districts assigned to them; while in Sylhet the establishment suffered much from malarial fever. Notwithstanding this, the record of rights were completed, boundaries relaid and the cadastral survey of a total of 5,033 square miles effected. The operations of Field Survey parties form a sub-section of the report which might well be published separately for the benefit of the military authorities, for the work on the frontier was not merely interesting but valuable. Foremost in the record of the Topographical Surveys comes the report of No. 10 party which visited Gujarat, the Southern Maratha Country, and a small portion of Rajputana, and the compiler is to be congratulated as much on the literary style as the workmanlike method of his report. The Surveyor-General has deemed it desirable to make copious extracts of Mr. Stotesbury's report on Gujarat, and reproduce them in the appendices. Here the surveyor describes the scenery through which he passed and concludes with a vivid pen and ink sketch of the deserted city of Champaner. The records of other parties, too, are described as satisfactory.

THE native papers overflow with jubilant notices of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's success, and his pluck and perseverance in opposition to heavy odds are held up as an example to be followed by every native of India. In another column we reproduce a batch of extracts from the most prominent of our vernacular contemporaries. One of the Poona papers, the *Maharatta*, not content with devoting its first leading article to Mr. Dadabhai, displays it in a striking floral border. From various quarters come suggestions of illuminations and general rejoicings, and in several of the mofussil stations public fêtes have already been held. The Bombay Presidency Association has called a meeting for Saturday next, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, where Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit will preside, and resolutions congratulating Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, and thanking the electors of Central Finsbury, will be submitted. Among the speakers will be Mr. P. M. Mehta, Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Mr. R. M. Sayani, Mr. A. M. Dharamsi, and Mr. N. S. Chandavarkar.

OUR table of Election returns will be found on page 6.

The Indian Museum at Calcutta has secured an excellent collection of Indian coins by the purchase of Mr. Rivett-Carnac's collection.

A BROACH correspondent, writing on Sunday, says:—Rain has fallen continuously for two days and appearances promise a further downpour.

A DONATION of Rs. 2,000 has been given to the Samiti's fund by their Highnesses the Maharaja and Maharani of Baroda.

WE learn that H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar, family, and suite left London for Lucerne, on Friday last. His Highness stays there for about a fortnight, and is expected to return soon to India, as his health is considerably improved by the change.

THE Madras Government has approved of the rule requiring the submission to Army Headquarters of the applications for privilege leave from Probationers for the Staff Corps being cancelled. The granting of such leave, therefore, in future, rests with general Officers Commanding Districts.

IT having been found impossible to bring out the Gilgit transport by the Abbottabad route, arrangements are being made, we understand, to bring them out by the Murree route. They are still reported free from cholera, and there is no necessity for them actually to pass through Murree: while it would be obviously wrong to leave them in Kashmir where the camels are being starved.

THE origin of the recent "shave" at Simla about war and mobilisation, says the Lahore paper, appears to have been the coincidence of the following alarming circumstances: (1) a special meeting of the Viceroy's council, (2) a paragraph in the *Pioneer* about Russians on the Pamirs, (3) the arrival of an official of the N.-W. R. at Simla in connection with a time-table, (4) the arrival of another official of the same line for the good of his health. Out of this grew a circumstantial story in which even the name of the General selected to command the war was mentioned, and men are said to be even now hurrying up to Simla in hopes of billets. They will be just too late, unfortunately for the Horse and Dog show.

IN Srinagar there occurred four new cases of cholera and two deaths and one new case and one death on July the 1st and 2nd respectively. In the districts there were 84 seizures and 53 deaths, and 192 seizures and 81 deaths on the same date; 36 cases occurred at Bandapora on July the 2nd.

To the Anchor Line steamer Bohemia belongs the credit of being the first vessel of any size to enter the Port Commissioners' new docks at Kidderpore. The opening ceremony was unmarked by any display. Beyond the Port Commissioners and the employes of the Docks very few of the outside public were present.

COMPLAINTS are still made regarding scarcity of water in Ajmere. The water supply from the old Pushkar lake is found to be insufficient, during the past month or so the authorities have been compelled to close the railway workshops for a day at a time for want of water to replenish the engines with. It is rumoured that a portion of the workshops will be removed to Agra.

THE snake craze has not yet died out in Calcutta. One bold naturalist declares that he caught a snake the other day emerging from his gas-pipe!

THE Calcutta Trade Association has authorized the Master, Mr. W. T. Spink, to sign the petition of the Indian Currency Association to Parliament on their behalf.

THE engagement of Lord Orkney to Miss Connie Gilchrist, the actress, is, says *Vanity Fair*, approaching its natural conclusion, and will be publicly announced at no very distant date. Matters are so far settled that Wing Park, near Leighton Buzzard, has been taken from Mr. Leopold de Rothschild by Lord Orkney.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE FIRE AT ST. JOHN'S.

LONDON, JULY 11.

The details received regarding the great fire at St. John's, Newfoundland, are most harrowing. The place was a perfect sea of fire for sixteen hours.

The business portion of the town, the valuable warehouses, and the English Cathedral have all been consumed by the flames.

Food is scarce.

THE PROJECTED INTERNATIONAL BOAT RACE.

The Yale College crew have declined the challenge of the Oxford crew as they are unwilling to cross the Atlantic.

THE FINSBURY ELECTION.

Captain Penton, who contested the seat for Central Finsbury, in the Conservative interest, has demanded a scrutiny of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's ballot.

ERUPTION OF MOUNT ETNA.

Mount Etna is in a state of eruption, and a terrible outbreak of the volcano is threatened, as strong shocks are being registered on the seismometer in the neighbourhood of the mountain.

DISTRESS AT ST. JOHN'S.

The provisions at St. John's were nearly all destroyed in the fire, and only sufficient food for ten days remains. The distress among the inhabitants is very great.

EXECUTION OF RAVACHOL.

PARIS, JULY 11.

Ravachol was executed this morning, and blasphemed in a most defiant manner until his last moments.

THE AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

WASHINGTON, JULY 10.

The Agricultural Bureau monthly report states that the average condition of the crop in eleven cotton States is 86 15-16 per cent. No further details have been published.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND THE INDIAN CURRENCY ASSOCIATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 17.

The Government of India thus acknowledges the receipt of the letter of the Indian Currency Association, accompanying their memorial to Parliament :—

"Finance Department, July 8, 1892.

To the President, Indian Currency Association.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 24th June, 1892, forwarding copies of a memorial to Parliament, and asking for the support of the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India to the prayer of the memorial.

I am to say that the letter with its enclosures has been forwarded to her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.—I have, &c.,

J. E. O'CONNOR,
Assistant Secretary to the Government of India."

A SOWAR RUN AMUCK.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 11.

Sowar Duleepsing, 6th Bombay Cavalry, ran amuck at Quetta, on the night of the 8th instant, and wounded Jamedar Kasansing with his sword dangerously. Further particulars have not yet come to hand.

A MILITARY APPOINTMENT.

Captain Monteath, 7th Bombay Lancers, has been appointed Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, Mhow District, *vice* Captain Cahusac, 26th Bombay Infantry, proceeded to Indore, to join the detachment of his regiment there.

THE ANNUAL STAFF COLLEGE DINNER.

The annual Staff College dinner, at Poona, will be held on the 21st September next.

PAY ACCOUNTS OF BRITISH TROOPS.

A committee will be held at Simla about the 1st September to consider the system of pay accounts of the British troops which can be carried out in the field.

PRESENTATION OF A SANAD TO MR. DINSHAW DOSABHOY KHAMBATTA.

The ceremony of presenting a sanad to Khan Bahadur Dinshaw Dosabhoy Khambatta conferring the title of Khan Bahadur, was performed this evening, by Colonel Hughes, Commissary General. Several European ladies and gentlemen as well as native gentlemen were present. Colonel Hughes addressed the assembly ; and afterwards the Khan Bahadur was presented with the sanad and garlanded. Rao Bahadur Dhackjee Kassinath then made a few remarks. The Khan Bahadur next thanked the British Government for conferring the title on him. He thanked Colonel Hughes and also the assembly for attending. Before the meeting terminated, Colonel Westmacott, on behalf of the Masons of Poona, congratulated the Khan Bahadur.

LORD WENLOCK.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 11.

H. E. the Governor left Ooty to-day for Madras.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI, M.P

The natives are jubilant over Mr. Dadabhai s election. There seems an inclination to make the day of his taking seat in Parliament a day of national rejoicing.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDNAGAR, JULY 11.

At the instance of the Sarvajanik Sabha, a very large meeting was held this evening, in the Vishram Bag High School hall. The meeting was called in honour of the return of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji to the British Parliament. Letters thanking the electors of Central Finsbury and congratulating Mr. Naoroji were adopted. Feelings of gratitude and joy were expressed in short speeches by several gentlemen. A band played during the evening. After *pan-supari* and *attar*-giving was over, fireworks were exhibited. A general *fete* was given to all the Municipal schools, and sweetmeats distributed to children. The place of the meeting was tastefully illuminated, and a perfect jubilation prevailed.

THE EFFECTS OF THE MONSOON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

POONA, JULY 11.

It has been raining continuously here since yesterday morning, and there is no sign of a break, nearly four inches of rain having fallen since yesterday. The total rainfall registered up to 8 a.m. to-day is eighteen inches. The river is very swollen and full, and has overflowed its banks in several places. The nullahs are also quite full. Near the Sungum Bridge several small houses are submerged. Several large trees near the the New Jhansi are partially submerged and some officer's new bungalows are also under water. The Royal Connaught Boat Club's steps are also under water. The Holkar's Bridge, near the Sappers line, is submerged, only the wooden railing could be seen, and is impassable. The scene at the Bund is an extremely pretty one.

ALLAHABAD, JULY 11.

The monsoon seems really to have reached Upper India at last. Lahore received nearly four inches of rain, on Saturday night, and in Simla and the hills about heavy rain fell on Saturday and Sunday.

CALCUTTA, JULY 11.

For the last few days heavy rains have done much damage in the N.-B. State Railway. Water stands three inches above the rails in the Behar section. The line has been breached in several places Five bridges have been carried away or rendered unsafe. The Kaunia section also has suffered, one bridge being swept away. The traffic on both the sections have been suspended.

A NEW STEAMER FOR BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 11.

Sanction has been given by the Government of India for the construction of a steamer by the Yarrow Company of London for the use of the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

MR. EGERTON ALLEN.

Mr. Egerton Allen who has been elected for Pembroke district, in the Gladstonian interest, was a well-known member of the Calcutta Bar, and formerly Additional Recorder of Rangoon.

MR. CONWAY.

Mr. Conway, with his Alpine guides, is now at Bitenmal, at the foot of the Hispar Pass, between Nagar and Baltistan. He declares that the glorious scenery surpasses his expectations and transcends all his previous experiences in other parts of the world.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORSHIP OF THE N.-W. P.

It has been definitely decided that Sir Charles Crosthwaite will succeed Sir Auckland Colvin as Lieut.-Governor of the N.-W. Provinces, on November next. Lady Crosthwaite's health has so much improved that she is able to come out next cold weather.

TRANSFRONTIER NEWS.

There are no further news of Afghan affairs beyond the appearance of seven men at Gustoi, a Mundo Khel village, on the British side of Kundar or Sharon river, an affluent of the Gomal river. These men are sent by Gul Mahomed to form a thana at Gustoi, which is in the district, under Mr. MacIvor's charge.

RE-GRADING OF SECTIONS OF THE N.-W. RAILWAY.

The re-grading of sections of the North-Western Railway, in the neighbourhood of Rawalpindi, will not be completed, until the end of next year. The work is very heavy, the country being cut up by innumerable nullahs, which involve the building of bridges and culverts so as to give sufficient water-way.

TRANSPORTED FOR LIFE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 11.

At the Sessions to-day the durwan of the Waterloo Hotel, who was convicted of a frightful assault on a little European boy, the grand-child of the proprietress, was sentenced to transportation for life.

THE SARVAJANIK SABHA AND MR. DADABHAI.

THE Poona Sarvajanik Sabha has addressed a congratulatory letter to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji in the following terms :—"Hon'ble Sir,—We, the members of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha and the people of Poona in public meeting assembled, respectfully crave leave to offer you our warmest and most sincere congratulations on your election as member of the British Parliament by the Liberal electors of Central Finsbury. It is seldom given to any public man to inspire by his personal success, one universal feeling of joy and enthusiasm in the hearts of millions upon millions of his fellow-countrymen without distinction of race, creed or [illegible] and this high privilege has been yours. After [illegible]oted work in this country in the interest of your countrymen, you crossed the seas and stood before the English nation as a representative of this great dependency, seeking admission into their august National Council to secure justice to India's unrepresented millions. All eyes were turned to you in the long and varied struggle that you maintained during the past six years and more, and from one end of the country to the other the prayer went forth that the heart of the people of England might be so tempered and moved as to welcome and help your efforts to secure justice to your country and practically assert the equality and solidarity of all classes of her Majesty's subjects. You were qualified for the struggle by your high culture, strong will, great power of application and eloquence that is born of earnest conviction, but above all you had in you the faith which removes mountains and fills up valleys. There were moments when clouds appeared gathering and thickening to darken your horizon, but your constancy of purpose and your feeling that you had a life's mission to accomplish, sustained you and in the end won to your side the hearts of English friends, both men and women, who thus have nobly vindicated the reputation which their countrymen in the past have won as representatives of a race, which prizes freedom above all gifts and justice above all other possessions. The success that has crowned your efforts is only a foretaste of what is in store for India in the womb of time. We had it for the moral interest which surrounds and ennobles it and makes every one of us once in our life feel a hope and an elevation that no other event would inspire. We feel we are all raised in you. We feel that the two great nations' destinies have been wedded together by providence for its own higher ends, and are for the first time practically drawn together by ties of fellow-feeling that will eventually prove a stronger defence to the Empire than arms or policy. We realize the fact that we have taken the first step in a new line of progress under noble guidance, which must strengthen the basis of our common humanity, making it broader and deeper, being cemented by mutual love and mutual esteem and tending to the common elevation of all. Your success is our success, and it cannot fail to have far-reaching consequences upon our destinies in the future. What these consequences will be, this is not the time to say when you are putting on the armour for the work before you, and we will therefore conclude with the fervent hope that you may live long to fulfil your high mission and that your example may animate and inspire others with a desire to walk in your foot-steps and do as you have done."

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 24.

LAWN-TENNIS FOR STRONG MEN.

IT is in the prime of summer time that the lovers of lawn-tennis have their delightful field days and their most exciting tournaments. I am afraid that in my devotion to more popular sports, in my desire to cater for the lovers of cricket, football, horse-racing, and other pastimes and games, I have overlooked the claims of lawn-tennis. Pray, make no mistake, for when I use the word "claims" I mean it. The day has gone by when the true and impartial worshipper of out-door recreation can sneer at lawn-tennis. There was no more bitter opponent of what I thought a fascinating folly than myself. I remember once witnessing a tremendous game at football in the struggle for the English Cup between Notts County and Queen's Park. Next to me sat a gentleman who is equally well-known as a referee in both lawn-tennis and football. I said that I wondered how on earth he could be interested in such a feminine foible as lawn-tennis. His hair stood on end like quills upon the back of the Shaksperian porcupine as he rejoined : "There is more skill in it than foot-ball. I have seen strong men bathed in perspiration on a cold day at lawn-tennis, and declare that they never had such an awful gruelling at football." That was a revelation to me. My curiosity was aroused, and when that is the case I am more dangerous than a woman. I went, I saw, I was conquered, and I am now a thorough believer in lawn-tennis. May be I cannot enthuse over the game to the extent of some of its maddest, gayest votaries, but let me quietly confess that it is worthy of the admiration of strong men.

PREJUDICES AGAINST LAWN-TENNIS.

It says something for lawn-tennis that it has survived the shafts of ridicule which were hurled at it. We never hear of "grasshoppers," "glorified battledore and shuttlecock," and "patball" now. Lawn-tennis is not now compared with croquet, and spoken of as fit for schoolgirls ; pale, young curates, and those mild-mannered beings who are only recognised as men by the cut of their wearing apparel. To apply any of these nicely coined phrases, these neatly turned word-traps to lawn-tennis now would be about as sensible as to call a cyclist "a cad on castors"—a *bon mot* which was invented when the velocipede was in its infancy. The simple fact that women could play lawn-tennis and excel at it, no doubt, prejudiced the game in the minds of many men—men who regard women as their inferiors, as their slaves. These creatures forget that women require recreation as much as men, and that since the fair creatures have hunted, shot, and played lawn-tennis they have shown themselves at least the equals of men, if not their superiors. Some mooncalves talk about women to-day as their forbears did a century ago. Women are more than holding their own in the academic paths of learning at the 'Varsities and in the field of sport. It is with the latter I am most concerned, and at an early date I propose to devote a couple of articles to the sportswomen. It will be light reading and may be serve as a foil to the prolix polemics of politics, and the thousand worries of this work-a-day world. I think one reason why lawn-tennis met with some disfavour and opposition at first was its more or less resemblance to the time-honoured and royal game of tennis proper, which belongs more to France and Italy than it does to England. This is an expensive luxury for plutocrats compared with which lawn-tennis is cheap. Those lovers of lawn-tennis who wished—years ago now—to assimilate the two games were very indiscreet. Tennis courts cost much money, in addition to which I think that lawn-tennis has the immeasureable advantage of being played in the open air, and of providing a distinctly athletic pursuit for both sexes. It has been well said that lawn-tennis is a reversion to tennis in its earlier or more simple form than a weak imitation or a "natural" offspring of the oldest exercise.

THE GROWTH AND POSSIBILITIES OF THE GAME.

Now, lawn-tennis is played the world over. In Great Britain and Ireland there are thousands of club and county grounds, and some of the inter-county matches excite very keen interest. Some of our finest and most muscular men take part in these tournaments and matches. They include cricket and football players, cyclists, and men who revel in hard work when they play. The Universities have contests, and I suppose the day is not far distant when we shall have International matches—although the Irish players, those who are found in Dublin, are as a rule such very fine fellows that in a match of singles and doubles—I am afraid that England would prove second best. From these few remarks it will be seen that lawn tennis has outlived the hostility and derision it excited, and has spread very rapidly. Despite this I very much question whether it will ever be a popular game with the masses. Hitherto it has chiefly been indulged in by the classes, and moreover we must not forget that lawn-tennis hardly lends itself to being watched by 10,000 or 12,000 people, or even more at one time. Without these overwhelming "gates" no sport ever becomes really the rage with the million, although it may be very fashionable with the wealthier and middle sections of society. We have our little social systems in which we revolve on this earth. In this we imitate the solar system.

THE ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE PASTIME.

How many lawn-tennis players know the origin of the game and where it was first played ? The inventor was Major Walter Wingfield, of her Majesty's Body Guard, who in 1874 wrote a small brochure, and drew up a set of rules for a game which he christened "Sphairistike." It is this game commonly called "Stichy" which has very largely evolved lawn-tennis; although, no doubt, the pursuit as we now know it has something in it of almost every game in which a ball or a shuttlecock has been hit across a cord or a net whether by hand, battledore, or rocket. "Stichy" was first played in 1874 at Colonel Naylor Myland's house in Denbigh. The first public game played was on the Prince's Ground, London, which has long since been built upon. That was in the summer of 1875, the players being Major Wingfield, Mr. Clement Scott, Captain Alfred Thompson, and Mr. Albany Erskine. It was jeered at, but the game spread so rapidly and the rules were so multifarious and divergent that a sub-committee of the Marylebone Club was induced to frame a code. They did so in 1875, and the game continued to gain in favour until in 1877 the lawn party united with the All-England Croquet Club and formed one leading organisation. From that day croquet was killed. Lawn-tennis speedily had its championship meeting at Wimbledon. The All-England Lawn-Tennis Club made a new set of rules, and from that day to this lawn-tennis has never looked back. Space will not permit of my tracing the development of the game closely, but I may add that I look upon 1880 as the year which proved the great turning point in the history of the recreation. Then appeared for the first time in the championship arena the Renshaw brothers, the Castor and Pollux of the game, the O'Gemini who have taught us so much. It is not too much to say that the Renshaws completely revolutionised the style of play, and made it the precise and scientific game it is to-day. The present champion, Mr. Wilfred Baddeley, has also a brother who plays well, and the Baddeley brothers may take the places of the Renshaws.

BADDELEY BROTHERS : A PUZZLING PAIR.

The Baddeleys are the sons of a well-known London solicitor, and although young men they have been playing lawn-tennis for seven years. They began in tournaments at 12, and at 19 Wilfrid was hailed as the champion. Their activity in court is astonishing, and their return is painfully and exasperatingly accurate. It is the implacable nature of the return which has given Wilfrid his proud position. His play is not brilliant, but it is nearly faultless. That is the secret of their success. The brothers are frightfully alike. Wilfrid and Herbert are not only twins, but the confusing counterpart of each other. In the course of a game few people can distinguish them at all, and they are the despair of umpires. In similar cases it has been possible to rely upon a difference in the tone of voice and style of speech. There is no such assistance with the Baddeleys. The brothers say "Yes." "No," and "Thank you" in exactly the same tone and gesture, and in court their conversation never extends beyond these laconic expressions. Last lawn-tennis season I remember reading about a gentleman who was umpiring in a match in which the Baddeleys were playing. He was in a terrible state of "mix" between the pair, but he was greatly relieved when Wilfred slipped and a green grass stain was left upon one knee of his "ducks." Such a distinguishing mark was of the greatest assistance, but his joy was converted into agony when the other brother fell and similarly stained his trousers. Whether the score of that game was ever kept the veracious manufacturer of anecdotes sayeth not.

MATRIMONY AND LAWN-TENNIS.

There is one other aspect of lawn-tennis that I must not entirely overlook. That is the social aspect of the game. Lawn-tennis is a capital family sport and pastime, and happy is the paterfamilias who possesses sufficient ground for a court. Outside family amusement lawn-tennis has its use, as in my opinion at certainly tends to the promotion of matrimony—which is for the good of the State and community. Engagements can be as readily made in lawn-tennis courts as in ballrooms or at bazaars and picnics. Some years ago there was an article in a popular magazine on the game. The writer said that a fair enthusiast once told him that she would never marry any man who was not a good player, for, said she, "he who can play tennis well must have all the attributes that go to make a good man." She proceeded to discourse on all the noblest qualities of humanity—patience, endurance, and courage which she declared mere essential to success at tennis. Whether skill at lawn-tennis will ever become a recognised matrimonial test I am unable to say, but young men and old bachelors in search of a wife, like the lamented Dr. Syntax, might very well begin their tour with that object at a lawn-tennis court. The exercise will prove of benefit to them, and they may be sure that any young lady who can play a hard and prolonged match at singles will be a very powerful and strong partner in the lifelong game of mixed doubles.

THE FIRST ROYAL ASCOT MEETING.

Just as health and beauty foregather in and around the lawn-tennis court, so have rank and fashion during the last week assembled on the far-famed Berkshire heath to assist at the Royal Ascot race meeting. The Royal meeting was but nominally royal this year, for no representatives of the reigning family were officially present, owing to the sad event which plunged the Royal family into mourning a few months ago. I saw it stated that the total amount of stakes won at Ascot by race-horse owners during the week amounted to £30,005. There were £7,277 on Tuesday ; £7,824 on Wednesday ; £7,761 on Thursday ; and £7,143 on Friday. Several of the stakes were worth more than £2,000. It will be very interesting to contrast these amounts with—say the first Ascot meeting. The first race on Ascot Heath took place on August 11th, 1711, in the presence of Queen Anne and a fashionable gathering. It was originally intended to have two races earlier in the month. The first was to be for a plate of 50 guineas, and the second for 100 guineas, given by the Queen. The conditions of these events, to be decided "round the new Heath on Ascot Common, near Windsor," were duly advertised in the *London Gazette* of July, but for some reason they were postponed until the date first mentioned. Probably in the place of the customary main at cockfighting "back-sword play for pieces of plate" began at eight o'clock in the morning. There is little doubt that this was the first race meeting at Ascot. The accounts of Charles, Duke of Somerset, Master of the Horse, show that a sum of £558 19s. 5d. was paid to "Sundry workmen employed in making and perfecting the round heath on Ascot Common in the months of July and August, 1711."

THE SECOND ASCOT GATHERING.

A second race meeting took place at Ascot in September of the same year. As before the programme consisted of two events, and occupied two days. The conditions of the races were again advertised in the *London Gazette*. The one was a plate of 30 guineas to be run for by any horse, mare, or gelding carrying 10st. and never won in money or plate the value of £20 ; while the second was a race for £20, to be competed for by any horse, mare, or gelding carrying 12st. and never won a race of equal value. How paltry do these stakes appear now-a-days, and how very crude and simple are the conditions. There is no record which horses won either at the first or second meeting, although the names and owners of the animals nominated are known. Even in those days the Master of the Horse, the Master of the Buckhounds, and the Lord Chamberlain were connected with the racing at Ascot and other centres. Through the Master of the Horse the Queen's Plates of 100 guineas were distributed. Through the Lord Chamberlain the Gold Cups—the gifts of the Queen—which usually cost from £125 to £135 apiece were ordered after obtaining the authority of the Lord Treasurer, whilst the Master of the Buckhounds had general charge of the arrangements. Queen Anne never gave a gold cup to be run for at Ascot, although she gave these trophies to the Newmarket and Yorkshire meetings. On the other hand Queen Anne gave plates of 100 guineas at Newmarket, Datchet, Ascot, and the Curragh.

EFFECTS OF THE WEATHER.

FEARED LOSS OF LIFE.

DURING the last four days heavy rain, accompanied by strong wind, has prevailed in Bombay and has done considerable damage. Several large trees have been uprooted, causing more or less damage to property and obstructing the traffic for a time. Heavy rain commenced on Wednesday last, and since then has continued with increasing force, compensating to some extent for the long delay. On Sunday the rainfall at Byculla was registered at 5 in. 61 cts., in the Fort 4 in. 44 cts., and at Colaba 2 in. 49. cts. The rainfall at Byculla on Saturday last was registered 4 in., and during both the days the streets in the native town were flooded with water. A high wind commenced to blow on Saturday night, and continued with brief intervals of calm up to Monday morning. Several large trees have been blown down and damage done to property. On Sunday last a large tree on the footpath opposite to Messrs. Thacker and Co., Rampart Row, fell ; and yesterday morning, at about 10 o'clock, another large banian tree on the footpath in front of the Bhattia Baugh, at the Victoria Terminus, near the tram-car stand, came down on the tramway line. Fortunately no one was injured. A gang of labourers were speedily engaged to remove the tree from the road. A large cocoanut tree in the compound of Mr. Jugmohan Trimbak, at Antoba Gaswad wadi, fell down, damaging the roof of the house. A large tamrind tree at Love Lane was also uprooted by the gale. The roof of a house belonging to John Braz Fernandez, situated at DeLisle Road was carried away by the wind ; but fortunately the tenants had vacated the place owing to the delapidated state of the house.

The storm at sea is also unabated. Boatmen refuse to put out. A European gentleman, whose name is at present unknown, embarked in a tony, at the Stone, Bunder on Sunday morning, to go to a steamer ; but neither the boat, which was manned by three kallasees and a tindal, nor the European gentleman have since been heard of. It is feared that the boat with the men has sunk. The police are making diligent search after the boat. Up to 10 o'clock last night there was no clue of the boat or its occupants ; but it is not improbable that it might have run adrift and its occupants picked up by some vessel.

What would have been a sad boating catastrophe was averted on Sunday afternoon by the prompt assistance rendered by the kallasees of a steam launch, belonging to Khan Bahadur Dadabhoy Hormusjee Dubash. A boat belonging to Mr. Cowasji Jamshedjee Dubash left the Frere Bunder, on Sunday, to go to a vessel lying in the harbour ; but after the boat had proceeded a short distance on its journey it was capsized and was in a sinking condition, when the tindal of Mr. Dadabhoy's launch seeing the dangerous condition in which the boat was immediately went to the rescue and picked up the kallasees of the boat and brought them safe ashore.

Up to Sunday evening last the rainfall was measured 25 inches 53 cents at Byculla, and 21 inches 75 cents at Colaba. Last year, up to the 10th July, the rainfall was registered 33 inches 72 cents at Byculla, and 23 inches 53 cents at Colaba, while the year previous to it, it was measured 35 inches 11 cents at Byculla, and 27 inches 23 cents at Colaba.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI'S ELECTION.

OPINIONS OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

To a large proportion of the Indian people, the interest of the elections were centred in Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, the Indian Member for Parliament, as he was termed in England. Undismayed by his defeat in 1886, or by the discourteous sneering appellation of Lord Salisbury, this gentleman contested Central Finsbury in the present elections and has won his seat by a narrow majority of three. He has gained his point, and may well be congratulated for his perseverance and pluck and fighting at long odds, while India has every reason for being pleased with obtaining a representative in the Imperial Parliament. Apart from politics, there is a deal of interest in the personality of the Parsee gentleman to whom Lord Salisbury contemptuously alluded in one of his recent speeches.—*Statesman.*

No man living knows more of the administrative principles and details of this country, and with the extraordinary power with which Mr. Dadabhai can speak and debate, he will inspire a wholesome fear, and will be looked to as an authoritative exponent of Indian feeling and as one whose opinions are entitled to higher weight than the opinions of any other member can command. Now only does England complete her claim to be called an Imperial country. The tie that binds India to her ruling country is no longer the mere sentiment of loyalty, ever so genuine and profound, but is the real constitutional equality attested by the actual presence of an Indian member in the Imperial Council. Nor can either England or India find a better representative of the people of this country than Mr. Dadabhai. No Indian surpasses him in culture, knowledge, courge of sobriety or judgment ; and his character both as a private man and as a citizen is so high and so spotless that the feeling he inspires in his countrymen is one almost verging on adoration. The honourable and learned gentlemen representing England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, amidst whom the solitary Bombay Parsee will sit and praticipate in the proceedings, will find in their interesting colleague a very worthy fellow-subject, who will bring credit to the constituency that elected him, to the Parliament that bears with him, and to the millions of his fellow-countrymen whose aspirations he shares and whose [illegible] and loyalty he represents. May the generous [illegible] rule of Britain over India last as long as the [illegible] moon to accomplish her great mission in this [illegible] and add endlessly to her name and glory.—*Hind*[illegible]

Mr. Dadabhai [illegible]ji, the Indian patriot statesman, economist and journalist—India's "Grand old man" and Lord Salisbury's "Black man,"—has at last been elected a member of Parliament, and whole India rejoices at the event. Being the first native of India called to the Great Assembly of the ruling nation, the event will ever be memorable in the annals of India. No worthier selection could have been made by the good people of Central Finsbury to represent primarily their own interests and indirectly the interests of the dumb millions of India. Mr. Dadabhai has by patience and perseverance at last realized the dream of his life. He has a noble career before him and with the help of his staunch English friends, both in and out of Parliament, he can render yeoman's service to this country.—*Din Bandhu.*

All honour to Central Finsbury for returning Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji to Parliament. It is of no importance whether the majority is three or three thousand for the triumph : the principle is what we look to. It is for this that Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji at considerable personal sacrifice has been fighting for the last seven years, and his success is a source of congratulation, not only to himself personally and his friends and immediate supporters, but also to the whole country. The 'Black Man's' audacity in seeking entrance into St. Stephen's no longer astounds the British elector, and the generous action of Central Finsbury opens out a new era in the modern political history of India— an era the importance of which it is impossible to over-estimate, and the results of which may be much more far-reaching than we or our successors in the immediate future can imagine.—*Hindu Patriot.*

Had it not been for the quarrel with Mr. Schnadhorst, the majority would have been larger ; and hence the small majority is the more significant, for it proves that notwithstanding all election dodges and external obstacles, the cause of truth and justice is sure to win the hearts of the British people. The electors of Central Finsbury by choosing a native of India as their representative, have clearly testified to the world that they could rise above petty considerations of race or nationality, where the interests of 288 millions of their fellowmen were at stake. They have thus not only laid India under deep obligations but have also immortalized themselves for all times to come. The election of a native of a dependency like India to the British Parliament is an event, unique in the history, not only of England or India, but of the whole world. It marks a new stage in the struggles of India to regain political privileges ; and hence the 6th July of 1892 will always remain a red-lettered day in the annals of the British Empire.—*Mahratta.*

The return of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji is a distinct gain to the Empire. It consolidates the connection between England and India. It bears eloquent testimony to the unity of the Empire. The natives of India will feel that they are part and parcel of a great empire, into whose governing councils they might be admitted. The boast of the ancient Romans, *Civis romanus sum*, is theirs as much as it belongs to their European fellow-citizens. The British electorate have honoured one of their number with a seat in the highest council of the Empire. We know of no event which is calculated to stir in a more powerful manner the sense of national self-respect. India will now be represented in Parliament through one of her own people. Her grievances will be voiced in Parliament through one of her own representatives. What is more, and in this respect there is a distinct gain to the English Parliament as well as to the people of India, it will no longer be possible to put forward a garbled statement on official authority about India in the presence of an expert like Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji.—*The Bengali.*

We are very glad that Mr. Dadabhai Naorojee has been elected, but we should see that the incident does not turn our heads. There is no doubt of it that he is the fittest man in India to represent her people. It is quite possible that there are people who might have preferred other Indian gentlemen having other qualifications and advantages, but Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji has had a training that many have not. It give us great comfort to reflect that a very good Indian has been selected, and that he is not the man to bring shame or humiliation upon his country.—*Amrita Bazaar Patrika.*

That most cheerful piece of news to which we had all been looking forward with the most anxious expectations for some years past—and most especially since the dissolution of the last Parliament—has at-length been flashed out to us, and it has by this time spread like electrical currents throughout the nooks and corners of India that Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, that fearless and disinterested champion of our political rights and privileges, has been elected for Central Finsbury by a majority of three votes. In the personal career of the Grand old man of India,—Mr. Dadabhai's return to Parliament is the crowning edifice of his just and laudable ambition; and we congratulate him from the bottom of our hearts on this rare honour done to him, in behalf of the two hundred and fifty-four millions of her Majesty's loyal but voiceless subjects of British India. It is a merited recompense of a long and laborious life of an eminently exaltted stamp, spent in the people's cause at the most inconceivable sacrifices of personal comfort and conveniences.—*Gujarat Mitra.*

All India will hail with delight the election of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji as member for Central Finsbury. The delight on this side of India will be more, because he is a citizen of Bombay, among the Parsees still greater because the very first Indian to enter Parliament is a member of their own race. . . He bore Mr. Schnadhorst's conduct with heroic patience and fortitude, and with his energy unabated at the age of sixty-seven he continued to pursue his object, trying his persuasive powers even among Conservative dames, and not altogether without success as we are informed by a friend—to secure the abstention of their husbands from the poll, if, indeed, they could not give him their active support. "Wooed and won !" Let this be his motto henceforth. It signalizes the crowning act of his life which will also be the most memorable. And he has done a signal service to the Liberal party in spite of the cold indifference of its leaders. He has wrested a victory for them in a borough within the metropolitan area.—*Rast Goftar.*

THE Calcutta Trades Association has signed the Currency Association petition to Parliament. This is an accession of great weight. The old idea, long entertained by the Indian merchant and trader, that the trade of the country could, as a whole, and in the long run, benefit by a collapsing exchange, is evidently dying out.

THE NEW METROPOLITAN MEMBERS.

BELOW we give a complete list of the new members for the metropolitan districts with "mems" concerning them :—

BATTERSEA.

John Burns (L), born in 1858, was a working engineer. He unsuccessfully contested Nottingham in 1885, but was elected to the first London County Council. Is known for his exertions in Trafalgar-square and in the great dock strike, and many other battles in the interest of labour. Is Scotch by birth.

BETHNAL-GREEN (NORTH-EAST).

G. Howell (L), born in 1833, worked as a bricklayer, and became Secretary of the London Trades Council. Has written on labour questions. Returned for North-East Bethnal-Green in 1885-6 and in 1886.

BETHNAL-GREEN (SOUTH-WEST).

E. H. Pickersgill (C) is a barrister, and has served as a volunteer lecturer for the London and Co. Liberal Union. Aged 42. Returned for South-West Bethnal-Green in 1885 and in 1886.

CAMBERWELL (DULWICH).

John Blundell Maple (C) was born in 1845, and is head of the well-known furnishing firm established by his father. Returned for Dulwich in 1887. Arthur Clayden (L), his opponent, was born in India, and sought the Parliamentary honours which his brother failed to obtain at Norwood.

CAMBERWELL (NORTH).

E H Bayley (L), aged 45, is chairman of the large firm of E. H. Bayley and Co., Limited, coach and waggon builders. Was the unsuccessful candidate here in 1886. Has an able canvasser in his wife.

CHELSEA.

C. A. Whitmore (C), an Oxford Fellow and son of a Q.C., was appointed in 1881 assistant private secretary to the Home Secretary. Returned for Chelsea in 1886.

CITY OF LONDON.

Sir Reginald Hanson (C), aged 52, was Lord Mayor in Jubilee year, when he received a baronetcy. Is the head of the mercantile house of Hanson and Son, Botolph-lane.

A. G. Hucks Gibbs (C), son of the retiring member, is 46 years of age, and an Oxford M.A. Is a partner in the mercantile firm of Antony Gibbs and Sons, of Bishop's-gate-street, and a nephew by marriage of Lord Salisbury.

CLAPHAM.

P. M. Thornton (C), son of an admiral, is 51 years of age, and graduated LL.B. at Cambridge in 1866.

DEPTFORD.

C. J. Darling, Q.C., (C), was born in 1849. Has twice unsuccessfully contested South Hackney. Returned for this division in 1888.

Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice, who was defeated, is a brother of the Marquis of Lansdowne. Graduated at Cambridge, and entered Parliament in 1869. Spent some time in the Home Office ; replaced Sir Henry Drummond Wolff as British Commissioner to Turkey under the Treaty of Berlin ; and stood for one of the divisions of Glasgow in 1885, but had to retire through ill-health.

FINSBURY (CENTRAL).

Mr. D. Naoroji (L), born at Bombay, in 1825, a Parsee, was Prime Minister of Baroda ; a "Regenerator of India" ; unsuccessfully contested Holborn in 1886.

FINSBURY (EAST).

James Rowlands (L) began life as a watch-maker's apprentice. Is a founder and secretary of the Leaseholds Enfranchisement Association. Born in 1851. Returned for East Finsbury in 1886.

FINSBURY (HOLBORN).

Gainsford Bruce, Q.C. (C), born in 1834, has been Recorder of Bradford since 1877. Returned for Holborn in 1888.

FULHAM.

W. H. Fischer (C), son of the rector of Downham, is a barrister, and was Private Secretary to Sir M. Hicks-Beach in 1886, and subsequently to Mr. Balfour. Is 39 years old. Returned for Fulham in 1885 and 1886.

GREENWICH.

T. W. Boord (C), born in 1858, is a partner in the firm of Boord and Sons, distillers. Represented Greenwich 1873-86, and was returned again in 1886.

HACKNEY (CENTRAL).

Sir A. R. Scoble, Q.C. (C), had Macaulay for sponsor when called to the Bar in 1856. Has had a distinguished career in India. Unsuccessfully contested Shrewsbury in 1880 ; Newcastle-under-Lyne in 1885 ; and South Hackney, in 1886.

HACKNEY (NORTH).

W. R. Bousfield, Q.C. (C), born 1854, and a Cambridge Wrangler, is author of a professional work on patents, and was an unsuccessful candidate for Mid-Lanarkshire in 1885.

HACKNEY (SOUTH).

Sir Charles Russell, Q.C. (L), was Attorney-General in the last Gladstone Government. Born 1833. Member for Dundalk, 1880-5 ; South Hackney, 1885 and 1886.

HAMMERSMITH.

Major-General W. T. Goldsworthy (C) served under Havelock in the Indian Mutiny ; also in Abyssinia ; retired half-pay 1885. Born 1837. Elected for Hammersmith 1885 and in 1886.

HAMPSTEAD.

E. B. Hoare (C), son of an hon. canon of Canterbury, was partner in a banking firm, and is a director of Lloyd's, Barnett's and Bosanquet's Banking Co. Aged 51. Returned for Hampstead in 1888 without opposition.

ISLINGTON (EAST).

B. L. Cohen (C) was born in 1844, has travelled widely, and is a partner in the Stock Exchange firm of Louis Cohen and Sons. Is an alderman in the London County Council.

ISLINGTON (NORTH).

G. C. Bartley (C), born in 1842, was one of the founders of the National Penny Bank. Has written on thrift and the education of the poor. Sat for North Islington since 1885.

ISLINGTON (SOUTH).

Sir Albert Rollit (C), born in 1842, solicitor and senior partner in the firm of Rollit and Sons, is also a large steam-ship owner. Was Mayor of Hull. Returned for South Islington in 1886.

ISLINGTON (WEST).

Thomas Lough (L), born in 1850, is head of a tea firm in Eastcheap. Unsuccessfully contested Truro in 1886, and has been before his present constituents since 1887.

KENSINGTON (NORTH).

F. C. Frye (L) is 45 years of age, head of the mercantile firm of Leverett and Frye, a member of the Kensington vestry, and an L. C. C. Has an estate at Bourne-end, which he lets on the allotment system. Mr Sharpe his opponent, was a retired Ceylon Civil Servant.

KENSINGTON (SOUTH).

Sir Algernon Borthwick (C), proprietor of the *Morning Post*, was born at Cambridge, in 1830 ; created a baronet in 1887. Has sat for South Kensington since 1885.

LAMBETH (BRIXTON).

Marquis of Carmarthen (C), son of the Duke of Leeds, aged 30, was 2nd-Lieut. Yorks Hussars, and unpaid Private Secretary to Sir H Holland, Colonial Sec. Returned for Brixton, 1887.

LAMBETH (KENNINGTON).

M. H. Beaufoy (L), born in 1854, is head of a firm of British wine-makers in South Lambeth-road. Was an alderman in the L.C.C., 1889-90. Returned for Kennington in 1889.

LAMBETH (NORTH).

F. M. Coldwells (L) is an alderman of the borough of Croyden, where he has been an active reformer for many years.

LAMBETH (NORWOOD).

C. E. Tritton (C) is aged 47, and a B.A. of Cambridge. Is a partner in the firm of Brightwen and Co., bill-brokers, Finch-lane, City.

LEWISHAM.

John Penn (C) was born in 1848, and is a director of John Penn and Sons, marine engineers, Greenwich. Returned for Lewisham, 1891.

LONDON UNIVERSITY.

Sir John Lubbock (U), born in 1834, is a banker, and a distinguished scientist ; sat for Maidstone 1870-80, and has since represented London University. Twenty important measures owe their existence to his exertions.

MARYLEBONE (EAST).

Edmund Boulnois (C), a member of the firm of W. and E. Boulnois, of the Baker-street Bazaar, is aged 54, and a member of the L.C.C. Returned for East Marylebone, 1889.

MARYLEBONE (WEST).

F. Seager Hunt (C), son of a railway contractor, aged 54, is head of the firm of Seager, Evans and Co., and a governor of the Westminster Bluecoat school. Sat for West Marylebone since 1885.

NEWINGTON (WALWORTH).

W. Saunders (L), formerly M. P. for Hull, won his capital by opening the slate quarries near Bath. Is a newspaper proprietor, a teatotaller, and Socialist capitalist.

NEWINGTON (WEST).

Captain C. Norton (L), born in 1850, retired from the rmy after 12 years' service in 1882. Unsuccessfully contested Yarmouth in 1885 and 1886.

PADDINGTON (NORTH).

John Aird (C), is a member of the firm of Lucas and Aird, contractors, and was born in 1833. Elected for North Paddington in 1887.

PADDINGTON (SOUTH).

Lord Randolph Churchill (C) was head of the Fourth party; Indian Secretary in 1885; and Chancellor of the Exchequer and Leader of the House in 1886. Born in 1849.

ST. GEORGE, HANOVER-SQUARE.

Mr. G. J. Goschen (U), born in 1831, represented the City of London, 1863-80; Ripon, 1880-85; E. Edinburgh, 1885-86; and St. George's, Hanover-square, since 1887.

ST. PANCRAS (EAST).

Mr. R. G. Webster (C), born in 1845, was a member of the Metropolitan Board of Works. Is author of the "Trade of the World" and other works. Returned for East St. Pancras in 1886.

ST. PANCRAS (NORTH).

T. H. Bolton (L) is a member of a firm of solicitors in Gray's-inn-square, and 51 years old. Sat for North St. Pancras 1885; beaten in 1886; and again returned in 1890.

ST. PANCRAS (SOUTH).

Sir J. Goldsmid (U), born in 1838, is hon. colonel, 1st Sussex A. V., was M. P. for Honiton 1856-68; Rochester 1870-80; and South St. Pancras 1885-86 and 1886.

ST. PANCRAS (WEST).

H. R. Graham (U), born in 1850, has travelled thrice round the world; unsuccessfully contested Handsworth in 1885; West St. Pancras in 1886; and North St. Pancras in 1889.

SHOREDITCH (HAGGERSTON).

W. R. Cremer (L), formerly a carpenter, is a founder of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, and a Chev. of the Legion of Honour. Aged 54. Sat for Haggerston since 1885.

SHOREDITCH (HOXTON).

Professor Stuart (L), born in 1843, is a writer on social and scientific questions, and was an alderman in the L.C.C., 1890. Sat for Hackney 1884-5, and since for Hoxton.

SOUTHWARK (BERMONDSEY).

Reuben V. Barrow (L) is over 50 years of age, and a partner in the firm of Samuel Barrow and Brother, tanners, Bermondsey. Is an alderman of Croydon.

SOUTHWARK (ROTHERHITHE).

Cuming Macdona (C) was born in 1836. Resigned the rectorship of Cheadle to study law and politics. Is known as the reviver of the St. Bernard breed of dogs. Stood for Chesterfield in 1885 unsuccessfully.

SOUTHWARK (WEST).

R. K. Causton (L) is a member of Sir Joseph Causton and Sons, printers, and was born in 1843. Represented Colchester 1880-5. Returned for West Southwark, 1888.

STRAND.

Hon. W. F. D. Smith (C), only son of the late Mr. W. H. Smith, was born in 1868, and is a partner in his late father's firm. Returned for the Strand division in 1891.

TOWER HAMLETS (BOW AND BROMLEY).

Sir John Colomb (C), born in 1838, was a Captain in the R.M.A.; is a member of several learned bodies; a founder of the Imperial Federation League; and author of numerous works on Imperial defence. Elected for Bow and Bromley in 1886.

TOWER HAMLETS (LIMEHOUSE).

H. S. Samuel (C), born in 1853, is a Captain in the 1st Middlesex V.R.E., and a governor of Stepney and Bow Foundation schools. Retired from St. Pancras in 1875, in favour of Sir J. Goldsmid.

TOWER HAMLETS (MILE-END).

Spencer Charrington (C), a partner in Charrington, Head and Co., brewers, was born in 1818, and has sat for Mile-end since 1885.

TOWER HAMLETS (POPLAR).

Sydney Buxton (L), author of many political works, married a daughter of Sir John Lubbock; was a member of the London School Board in 1876. Born 1853; M. Member for Peterborough, 1883-5; Poplar, 1886.

TOWER HAMLETS (ST. GEORGE'S E.).

J. W. Benn (L), aged 41, is a cabinetmaker, and a member of the L.C.C; known as a Progressist.

TOWER HAMLETS (STEPNEY).

F. W. Issaacson (C) is connected with the coal and iron trades; is an F.R.G.S.; and was a captain in the 2nd South Middlesex R. V. Is aged 56. Returned for Stepney in 1886.

TOWER HAMLETS (WHITECHAPEL).

Samuel Montagu (L), born in 1832, is a foreign banker in London, and has promoted the establishment of many Jewish benevolent institutions; sat for Whitechapel 1885-86, and again in 1886.

WANDSWORTH.

Henry Kimber (C), partner in H. Kimber and Co., solicitors; is a director of different companies and a member of the Royal Colonial Institute. Born in 1834. Returned for Wandsworth 1885-6, and again in 1886.

WESTMINSTER.

W. Burdett-Coutts (C), son of Mr. E. Bartlett, born in 1851, married Baroness Burdett-Coutts in 1881. Sat for Westminster since 1885.

WOOLWICH.

Colonel E. Hughes (C), born in 1832, is a member of the L. C. C., and hon. colonel 2nd Kent A. V., was admitted a solicitor in 1860. Sat for Woolwich since 1885.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

THERE will be a game to-day, on the Cooperage ground, at 5-30 p.m. Players are requested to wear coloured or white jerseys according to their side. The sides will be as follows:—

COLOURS.		WHITE.
C St Paul	Back	G J L Home
N J Stabb P F Fisher A N Other	¾	W C Symes Two others
A S Capper Gunner Langton	½	W Sutherland H W Joyce
P DeWilton (captain) T Anderson H Payne Gallwey T G Wallis Whiddett H Bulkley and four others	Forward	P C Clark J Murray W Farquharson J C Brooks and five Gunners

RUGBY UNION CHALLENGE CUP.

THE DRAW.

1st ROUND.

1. East Surrey Regiment *v.* Medical F. C.
2. Armenian F. C. *v.* South Wales Borderers
3. Calcutta F. C. *v.* La Martiniere F. C.
4. "The Buffs" *v.* Telephone F. C.

2ND ROUND.

A. Winners of (1) *v.* Winners of (2)
B. Winners of (3) *v.* Winners of (4)

FINAL.

Winners of *A.* *v.* Winners of *B.*

The winners to play the Bombay Gymkhana (holders). First ties to be played by 20th August.

F. RAWSON, Hony. Secy., R. U. C. Cup.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE great superiority of the new magazine rifle, fired with the Cordite smokeless powder, as compared with the Martini-Henry rifle and the ordinary service powder, was fully demonstrated at the shooting matches held recently at the ranges of the Hythe School of Musketry. On the first occasion a team of ten picked shots of the Hythe Instructional Staff, under the captaincy of Capt. Mayne, shooting with the magazine rifle and the new powder, met in friendly rivalry an equal number of members of the South London Rifle Club armed with the Martini. The result was in every respect a great victory for the new rifle and ammunition, the totals of the scores being as follows:—Hythe Instructional Staff, 882 points; South London Rifle Club, 815 points. On the second occasion the match was between teams of ten aside of the Hythe Staff and the North London Rifle Club, the former using the magazine rifle and smokeless powder and the latter adhering to the Martini with the ordinary service ammunition. Seven shots were fired by each member of the teams at ranges of 200, 500, and 600 yards, with the result that the magazine rifle beat the Martini by forty-four points—889 against 845.

THE Berlin *Post*, referring to the new Army Bill, says it is expected that the term of military service will be decreased to two years, while the peace strength and instruction staff will be raised. These additions will probably make an increase of 63,000 men, entailing an addition to the Budget of 60,000,000 marks. Special steps will be taken to improve the mobilisation, and advantage will be taken of the increased instruction staff to provide organisation, so that any disturbance caused by the field army having to give up part of its personnel on a declaration of war may be avoided. It is intended to establish 173 depot battalions similar to the "cadres complementaires" in the French Army.

THE GENERAL ELECTIONS.

LATEST RETURNS.

THE following is a complete list of the election results up to Saturday midnight:—

Constituency.	Elected.	Party	Gain.	Loss.	1886.	1885.
Aberdeen	*Professor Hunter	L			L	L
„ S	*Professor Bryce	L			L	L
Aberdeenshire, W	*Dr Farquharson	L			L	L
Andover, W	*W W Beach	C			C	C
Antrim Mid	*Hon R T O'Neill	C			C	C
„ E	*Mr J McAlmont	C			C	C
„ S	*Mr W Macartney	C			C	C
Armagh (Mid)	Dr D P Barton	U			C	C
„ N	*Colonel Saunderson	C			C	C
„ S	Mr E McHugh	AP			N	N
Ashton-under-Lyne	*Mr J B Addison	C			C	C
Aston Manor	*Capt Hutchinson	C			C	C
Barrow	Mr C W Cayzer	U	1		U	L
Bath	Col Murray	C			C	C
Battersea	Mr J Burns	L			L	L
Bedford	*Mr S Whitbread	L			L	L
Bedford, N	*Mr G W E Russell	L		1	C	L
Belfast, S	*Mr W Johnston	C			C	C
„ N	*Sir E Harland	C			C	C
„ E	Mr Wolff	C			C	L
„ W	*Mr Arnold Foster	U	1		L	L
Bermondsey	*R V Barrow	L		1	C	C
Berwick-on-Tweed	*Sir E Grey	L			L	L
Bethnal Green, N E	*G Howell	L			L	L
„ S	*G Pickersgill	L			L	L
Bewdley	Mr A Baldwin	C			C	C
Birkenhead	Viscount Bury	C			C	C
Birmingham, E	*Rt Hon H Mathews	C			C	C
Birmingham, W	*Rt Hon J Chamberlain	U			U	U
„ C	*Mr A Bright	U			U	U
„ N	*Ald Kenrick	U			U	U
„ S	*Powell Williams	U			U	U
Blackburn	*Mr W Coddington	C			C	C
	*Mr W H Hornby	C			C	L
Blackpool	*Sir M W [redacted]	C			C	C
Bolton	*Mr H [redacted]	[redacted]			C	C
	*Hon C [redacted]	[redacted]			C	C
Bootle	*Col S [redacted]	[redacted]			C	C
Bordesley	*Mr J [redacted]	[redacted]			U	L
Boston	Mr W [redacted]	[redacted]		1	C	L
Bradford, W	*Mr A [redacted]	[redacted]			L	L
„ C	*Rt H [redacted]	[redacted]			L	L
„ E	Mr V [redacted]	[redacted]		1	C	L
Brigg	*Mr [redacted]	[redacted]			L	C
Brighton	*Sir [redacted]	[redacted]			C	C
	*Mr [redacted]	[redacted]			C	C
Bristol, N	Mr [redacted]	L		1	U	U
„ S	*Colonel Hill	C			C	L
„ E	*Sir J D Weston	L			L	L
„ W	*Sir M H Beach	C			C	C
Brixton	*Lord Carmarthen	C			C	C
Burnley	*Mr J S Balfour	L		1	U	U
Burton	*Mr S Evershed	L			L	L
Bury	*Sir H James	U			U	U
Bury St Edmunds	*Lord F Hervey	C			C	C
Buteshire	*Mr A G Murray	C			C	C
Cambridge Univ.	*Sir J Gorst	C			C	C
	*Professor Jebb	C			C	C
Cambridge	*Mr R N P Fitzgerald	C			C	C
Camberwell, N	Mr E H Bayley	L		1	C	L
Cambridgeshire (Chest)	Mr H E Hoare	L		1	C	C
Canterbury	*Mr Henniker Heaton	C			C	C
Cardiff	*Sir E J Reed	L			L	L
Carlisle	*Mr W C Gully, Q C	L			L	L
Carmarthen	Major Jones	L			L	L
Carmarthen, W	*Mr Lloyd Morgan	L			L	L
Carnarvonshire, N	*Mr W Rathbone	L			L	L
Chatham	Col Lloyd	C			C	C
Cheltenham	*Mr J T Agg Gardner	C			C	C
Chelsea	*Mr C A Whitmore	C			C	C
Chertsey	Mr C H Combe	C			C	C
Cheshire (Wirral)	Capt Cotton Joddrell	C			C	C
Chester	*Mr R A Yerburgh	C			L	L
Christ Church	Mr A H Smith	C			C	C
Clapham	*Mr P Thornton	C			C	C
Clitheroe	*Sir U Kay Shuttleworth	L			L	L
Colchester	Capt N Leyland	C			C	C
Cork (Mid)	*Dr Tanner	L			L	L
„ (East)	Captain Donellan	L			L	L
„ (City)	*Mr W O'Brien	AP			N	N
	*Mr M Healy	AP			N	N
„ N	*Mr J C O'Flynn	AP			N	N
„ N E	*Mr W O'Brien	AP			N	N
„ S	Mr Barry	AP			N	N
Coventry	*Mr W Ballantyne	L		1	C	C
Crewe	*Mr W McLaren	L			L	L
Croydon	*Hon Sydney Herbert	C			C	C
Darlington	*Mr T Fry	L			L	L
Dartford	Sir H Dyke	C			C	C
Denbigh	*Hon G T Kenyon	C			C	C
„ E	*Rt Hon G Osborne Morgan	L			L	L
Deptford	*Mr C J Darling	C			C	C
Derbyshire, S	*Mr H E Broad	L			L	L
Dorset, S	*Major Brymer	C			C	C
„ E	*Hon H Sturt	C			C	C
Derby	*Sir W V Harcourt	L			L	L
	*Mr Alderman Roe	L			L	L
Derby (Mid)	*Mr J A Jacoby	L			L	L
Devizes	Mr C E Hobhouse	L		1	C	C
Devonport	Mr H Kearley	L		1	C	C
	G J C Morton	L		1	C	C
Dewsbury	*Mr M Oldroyd	L			L	L
Donegal, E	Mr A O'Connor	AP			N	N
Dover	*G Wyndham	C			C	C
Down, W	*Lord A Hill	C			C	C
Down, N	Mr T Warnig	U			C	C
Dublin (College Green)	*Dr Kenny	P			N	N
„ S	Mr H Plunkett	C			C	C
„ St Patrick's	Mr W Field	P			N	N
„ St Stephen's	Mr W Kenny	U	1		N	N
„ Harbour	*Mr T Harrington	P			N	N
„ (Univ)	*Mr D R Plunkett	C			C	C
	Mr Carson	U			C	C
Dudley	*Mr B Robinson	C			C	C
Dulwich	*Mr Blundell Maple	C			C	C
Dundee	*Mr J Leng	L			L	L
	Mr E Robertson	L			L	L
Durham	Mr M Fowler	L		1	C	C
„ S E	Mr Ald Richardson	L		1	U	U
„ (Barnard Castle)	*Sir J Pease	L			L	L
„ N W	*Mr Atherly Jones	L			L	L
Ealing	*Lord G Hamilton	C			C	C
Edgbaston Bir'gham	*Mr G Dixon	U			U	L
Edinburgh and St Andrew's Universities	*Sir C Pearson	C			C	C
Edinburgh, C	*Mr W McEwen	L			L	L
„ E	*Mr R Wallace	L			L	L
„ S	Mr H Paul	L			L	L
„ W	Lord Wolmer	U			U	U
Elgin Burghs	*Mr A Asher, Q C	L			L	L
Exeter	*Sir S Northcote	C			C	C
Eye (Suffolk)	*Mr F S Stevenson	L			L	L
Falmouth	*Mr Cavendish Bentinck	C			C	C
Fermanagh	Mr R M Dane	U	1		N	N
Fife (East)	*Mr Asquith, Q C	L			L	L
Finsbury, E	*Mr J Rowlands	L			L	L
„ C	Mr Dadabhai Naoroji	L		1	C	L
Flint District	Mr J H L Lewis	L			L	L
Fulham	*Mr W H Fisher	C			C	C
Galway City	*Mr J Pinkerton	AP			N	N
Gateshead	*Hon W H James	L			L	L
Glamorganshire, S	*Mr A J Williams	L			L	L
Glasgow and Aberdeen Universities	*Dr Campbell	C			C	C
Glasgow (Tradeston)	*Mr A C Corbet	U	1		L	L
„ Camlachie	Mr A Cross	U	1		L	L
„ C	*Mr. J G Baird	C			C	C
„ (Blackfriars)	*A D Provand	L			L	L
„ Bridgeton	*Sir G Trevelyan	L			L	L
„ St Rollox	Sir J Carmichael	L		1	U	L
„ College	*Dr Cameron	L			L	L
Gloucester	*Mr T Robinson	L			L	L
Gorton	*Mr W Mather	L			L	L
Govan	Mr J Wilson	L			L	L
Gower (Glamorgan)	*Mr Randall	L			L	L
Grantham	Mr H H Lopes	U			C	L
Gravesend	D Palmer	C			C	C
Great Yarmouth	Mr Moorson	L		1	C	C
Greenock	Mr J Bruce	L		1	U	U
Greenwich	*Mr T W Boord	C			C	C
Grimsby	Mr H Josse	L		1	U	L
Grinstead, E	*Hon Gathorne Hardy	C			C	C
Guildford	*Hon W Brodrick	C			C	C
Hackney, N	Mr R Bousfield	C			C	C
„ C	Sir A Scoble	C			C	C
„ S	Sir C Russell	L			L	L
Haggerston	*Mr W R Cremer	L			L	L
Halifax	*Rt Hon J Stansfield	L			L	L
	*Mr T Shaw	L			L	L
Hallamshire	*Sir F T Mappin	L			L	L
Hammersmith	*Genl Goldsworthy	C			C	C
Hampstead	*Mr E B Hoare	C			C	C
Hanley	*Mr W Woodall	L			L	L
Hartlepools	*Mr C Furness	L		1	U	U
Hastings	*Mr W Noble	C			C	L
Hawick Burghs	Mr T Shaw	L			L	L
Hereford	*Mr W H Grenfell	L		1	C	L
Holborn	*Mr Gainsford Bruce	C			C	C
Holderness	*Commander Bethell	C			C	C
Horncastle	*Hon E Stanhope	C			C	C
Hoxton	*Professor Stuart	L			L	L
Huddersfield	*Mr W Summers	L			L	L
Hull, E	Mr C Smith	L		1	C	C
„ W	*Mr C H Wilson	L			L	L
„ C	*Mr H S King	C			C	C
Hythe	*Sir E Watkin	U			U	L
Inverness Group	*Mr G Beith	L		1	C	C
Ipswich	*Sir C Dalrymple	C			C	C
	*Lord Elcho	C			C	C
Isle of Wight	*Sir R Webster	C			C	C
Islington, W	*Mr T Lough	L		1	U	U
„ E	*Mr B L Cohen	C			C	C
„ N	*Mr G C Barley	C			C	C
„ S	*Sir A Rollitt	C			C	C
Keighley	*Mr I Holden	L			L	L
Kendal	Captain Bagot	C			C	C
Kennington	*Mr M Beaufoy	L		1	C	C
Kensington, S	*Sir A Borthwick	C			C	C
Kensington, N	*Mr F C Frye	L		1	C	C
Kent, East	*Rt Hon Akers Douglas	C			C	C
Kerry, W	*Sir T G Esmonde	AP			N	N
Kidderminster	*Mr A F Godson, Q C	C			C	L
Kilkenny,	Mr Curran	AP			N	N
„ N	Mr P Macdermott	AP			N	N
Kilmanock Burghs	*Mr S Williamson	L			L	L
King's Lynn	Mr T G Bowles	C			C	C
Kirkenbrightshire	*Mr M J Stewart	C			C	C
Lambeth, N	Ald Coldwells	L		1	C	C
Lanark (S)	*Mr J H Hozier	C			C	C
„ N E	*Mr D Crawford	L			L	L
„ (Partick)	*Mr J P Smith	U			U	U
Lancashire (Ince)	Mr S Woods	L		1	C	L
Lancaster	*Mr J Williamson	L			L	L
Leeds, C	*Mr G W Balfour	C			C	C
„ N	*Rt Hon W L Jackson	C			C	C
„ W	*Mr H Gladstone	L			L	L
Leicester	*Mr J A Picton	L			L	L
	*Sir J Whitehead.	U			U	L
Leith Burghs	*Mr R M Fergusson	L			L	L
Leominster	Mr J Rankin	C	1		L	C
Lewisham	Mr J Penn	C			C	C
Limerick City	*Mr F A O'Keefe	AP			N	N
Lincoln	Mr W Crossfield	L		1	C	U
Liverpool Abercromby	*Mr W F Lawrence	C			C	C
„ East Toxteth	*Baron de Worms	C			C	C
„ Everton	Mr J A Willox	C			C	C
„ Kirkdale	*Sir G Baden Powell	C			C	C
„ Walton	Mr J H Stock	C			C	C
„ West Derby	Hon W H Cross	C			C	C
„ W Toxteth	Mr R P Houston	C			C	C
„ Exchange	*Mr R Neville	L			L	L
„ S Ward	*T P O'Connor	L			L	L
London City	*Sir R Hanson	C			C	C
	*Mr H H Gibbs	C			C	C
„ University	*Sir J Lubbock	L		1	C	U
Londonderry City	Mr J Ross	C			C	C
Loughborough	*Mr J Ferguson	L		1	C	L
Maidstone	*Mr F S N Cornwallis	C			C	C
Manchester, N. W.	*Sir W H Houldsworth	C			C	C
„ E	*Rt Hon A J Balfour	C			C	C
„ N E	*Rt Hon Sir J Ferguson	C			C	C
„ N	*Mr C E Schwann	L			L	L
„ S W	*Mr Jacob Bright	L			L	L
„ S	*Sir H Roscoe	L			L	L
Marylebone, E	*Mr G Boulnois	C			C	C
„ W	*Mr F S Hunt	C			C	C
Mayo, W	*Mr J Deasy	AP			N	N
„ S	*Mr J X O'Brien	AP			N	N
Melton	*Marquis of Granby	C			C	C
Merthyr Tydvil	*Mr D A Thomas	L			L	L
	*Mr W P Morgan	L			L	L
Middleton, Lancs	Mr T Fielden	C			C	C
Middesbrough	Mr J H Wilson	L			L	L
Monmouth (Dist)	Mr A Spicer	L		1	C	L
Montgomery (Dist)	Sir Pryce Jones	C	1		L	C
Montrose	*Mr J S Will	L			L	L
Morpeth	*Mr T Burt	L			L	L
Newcastle-on-Tyne	Mr C J Hammond	C	1		L	L
	*Rt Hon J Morley	L			L	L
Newcastle-under-Lyme	Mr W Allen	L		1	U	U
Newark	*Lord Newark	C			C	C
Newington, W	Captain Morton	L		1	C	C
Newport (Shropshire)	Col Kenyon Slaney	C			C	C
Newry	Mr P G Carvill	AP			N	N
Northampton	*Mr Labouchere	L			L	L
	*Mr M P Manfield	L			L	L
„ S	Mr D C Guthrie	L		1	C	C
„ N	*Lord Burghley	C			C	C
Norwood	Mr C E Britton	C			C	C
Nottingham, S	*Mr H S Wright	C			C	C
„ E	*Mr Arnold Morley	L			L	L
„ W	Col Seeley	U		1	L	U
Notts (Rushcliffe)	*Mr J E Ellis	L			L	L
Oldham	Mr J M Cheetham	L		1	C	C
	*Mr J T Hibbert	L			L	L
Osgoldcross	*Mr J Austin	L			L	U
Oswestry, W	*Mr S Leighton	C			C	C
Oxford (Henley)	*Hon F Parker	C			C	C
Oxford University	*Sir G Mowbray	C			C	C
	*Mr J G Talbot	C			C	C
Oxford	General Chesney	C			C	C
Paddington, S	*Lord R Churchill	C			C	C
„ N	*Mr J Aird	C			C	C
Paisley	Mr W Dunn	L			L	L
Peebles	*Mr W Thornton	U			U	L
Pembroke (Dist)	*Egerton Allen	L			L	L
Penrith	*Mr J W Lowther	C			C	L
Perth, West	*Sir D Currie	U			U	U
Perth	Mr Whitelaw	C			L	L
Peterborough	*Mr A C Morton	L		1	C	C
Plymouth	*Sir E Clarke, Q C	C			C	C
	Sir W Pearse	C			C	C
Pontefract	*Hon R Winn	C			C	C
Portsmouth	Mr J Baker	L		1	U	U
	Mr W O Clough	L		1	C	C
Preston	*Mr Tomlinson	C			C	C
	*Mr Hanbury	C			C	C
Prestwich	*Mr R G Mowbray	C			C	L
Reading	Mr G W Palmer	L		1	C	C
Reigate	*Mr H Cubitt	C			C	C
Rhondda	*Mr W Abraham	L			L	L
Ripon	*Mr J Lloyd Wharton	C			C	L
Rochdale	*Mr T Potter	L			L	L
Rochester	Mr H Davies	C			C	C
Ross (Hereford)	*Mr Weir	L		1	U	U
Roscommon, N	*Mr Bookin	AP			N	N
Rotherhithe	Mr C Macdonna	C			C	C
Rutlandshire	*Mr G A Finch	C			C	C
Salford, S	*Mr H H Howorth	C			C	C
„ W	*Mr L Knowles	C			C	C
„ N	Mr W H Holland	L		1	C	C
Salisbury	*Mr E H Hulse	C			C	C
Scarborough	Sir G Sitwell	C	1		L	C
Sheffield, C	*Col H Vincent	C			C	C
„ (Ecclesshall)	*Mr Ashmead Bartlett	C			C	C
„ (Hallam)	*Stuart Wortley	C			C	C
„ (Brightside)	*Rt Hon A Mundella	L			L	L
„ (Attercliffe)	*Hon B Coleridge	L			L	L
Shields, S	*J C Stephenson	L			L	L
Shrewsbury	Mr H D Greene	C			C	C
Sleaford	*Rt Hon H Chaplin	C			C	C
Somerset, N	Mr J C Warner	L		1	C	C
Southampton	Mr T Chamberlayne	C			C	C
	Mr F H Evans	L		1	C	C
Southwark, W	*R K Couston	L			L	L
Stafford	Mr C E Shaw	L			C	L
Staleybridge	*Mr T H Sidebottom	C			C	C
Sterling	*Mr Campbell Bannerman	L			L	L
Stockport	*Mr L J Jennings	C			C	C
	Major Hume	L	1	1	C	L
Stockton	Mr T Wrightson	C	1		L	L
Stoke-on-Trent	Mr G Leveson Gower	L			L	L
Strand	*Hon F D Smith	C			C	C
Strand	Mr D Brymer Jones	L			L	L
Stratford-on-Avon	Mr F Mitford	C			C	C
St Andrew's Burghs	*Mr H T Anstruther	U			U	U
St George's HanoverSq	Mr Goschen	U			C	C
St Helens (Lancs)	*Mr H S Carr	C			C	C
St Ives	*Mr Bolitho	U			U	U
St Pancras, S	*Sir J Goldsmid	C			C	C
„ W	Mr H R Graham	C	1		L	L
„ N	*Mr T H Bolton	L		1	C	L
„ E	*Mr R G Webster	C			C	C
Sudbury	*Mr C Quilter	U			U	U
Sunderland	*Mr S Storey	L			L	L
	*Col Gourley	L			L	L
Swansea	Mr Burnie	L			L	L
Swansea†	*Sir H H Vivian	L			U	U
Tamworth	*Mr P A Muntz	C			C	C
Taunton	*Hon P Allsopp	C			C	C
Tavistock	Mr H Luttrell	L		1	U	U
Tewkesbury	*Sir J Darington	C			C	C
T Hamlets (Mile End)	*Mr S Charrington	C			C	C
„ (Stepney)	*Mr F W Isaacson	C			C	L
„ (Bow&Bromley)	Mr J M Macdonald	L		1	C	L
„ (Limehouse)	Mr J S Wallace	L		1	C	C
„ (Poplar)	Mr S Buxton	L			L	L
„ (Whitechapel)	*Mr S Montagu	L			L	L
„ (St George's)	Mr J W Benn	L		1	C	L
Tiverton	*Sir W Walrond	C			C	C
Thirsk	*J G Lawson	C			C	C
Tottenham	*Mr J Howard	C			C	C
Tullamore	*Mr J F Fox	AP			N	N
Tunbridge	Mr A G Boscawen	C			C	C
Tynemouth	*Mr R S Donkin	C			C	C
Tyneside	*J A Pease	L			L	L
Tyrone Mid	A O'Connor	AP			N	N
Uxbridge	*Mr Dixon Hartland	C			C	C
Wakefield	Col Charlesworth	C			C	C
Walsall	Mr F James	C	1		L	L
Walthamstow (Essex)	Mr E W Byrne	C			C	L
Walworth	Mr W Saunders	L		1	C	C
Wandsworth	*Mr H Kimber	C			C	C
Warrington	Mr R Pierpoint	C			C	C
Warwick	*Rt Hon A W Peel	U			U	L
Waterford City	*Mr J Redmond	P			N	N
Waterford, W	*Mr A Webb	L			L	L
Wednesbury	Mr W Lloyd	C	1		L	L
Wellington (Somerset)	*Sir A A Hood	C			C	C
Wells	*Sir R Paget	C			C	C
West Bromwich	Mr J E Spencer	C		1	L	L
West Ham	Mr A Grove	C			C	L
West Ham	Mr J K Hardie	L		1	C	C
West Houghton	Mr E V Stanley	C			C	C
Westmeath, S	*Mr D Sullivan	AP			N	N
Westminster	*Mr W Burdett Coutts	C			C	C
Whitehaven	Mr Little	L		1	C	C
Wigan	*Sir F S Powell	C			C	C
Wilts (Cricklade)	*Mr J Husband	L		1	U	U
Wimbledon	*Mr H C Bonsor	C			C	C
Winchester	Mr W Myers	C			C	C
Windsor	*Mr F T Barry	C			C	C
Wolverhampton, S	*Rt Hon C Villiers	U			U	U
„ E	*Rt Hon H H Fowler	L			L	L
„ W	Sir A Hickman	C	1		L	L
Woolwich	Col Hughes	C			C	C
Worcester, E	Mr Austen Chamberlain	U			C	C
Worcester	*Hon G Allsopp	C			C	C
Wycombe (Bricks)	*Viscount Curzon	C			C	C
York	Mr Butcher	C	1		L	L
	Mr F Lockwood, Q C	L			L	L
Yorks (Elland)	*Ald Wayman	L			L	L

*Member of Late Parliament.

Note.—In the table given above the column "gain" indicates the seats which the combined Conservative and Unionist parties have won from their opponents; the "loss" column shows the seats which have passed over to the Liberals.

At Burnley the seat was lost to the Government at a bye-election, which took place on the resignation of Mr. Slagg (U), when Mr. Ingram was returned unopposed.

At Coventry in 1887 on the elevation of Mr. Eaton to the peerage the Conservatives lost the seat to Mr. Ballantyne (L) who retains it.

At the Hartlepools on the death of Mr. Richardson (U) in 1889, Mr. Furness (L) was elected.

At Peterborough there is a Liberal gain over 1886, but this also was secured at a bye-election in 1889.

At Rochester the Conservatives have regained the seat they lost at the bye-election in 1889, which followed the resignation of Col. Hughes-Hallett.

At Barrow a Liberal, Mr. J. N. Duncan, who succeeded Mr. Caine in 1890, has been replaced by Mr. Cayzer.

At Kennington Mr. Beaufoy is re-elected to the seat he won from Mr. Gent Davis (c).

Mr. Corbett is returned for Tradeston, Glasgow, as an Unionist; hitherto he has been described as Liberal. Hence an Unionist gain is shown above.

A Conservative loss is shown in N. St. Pancras, Mr. Bolton retakes the seat he won in 1885, lost to the Hon. C. W. Baillie in 1886, and again secured at a bye-election, in 1890.

*Member of Late Parliament.

† Sir H. H. Vivian who is here shown as a Liberal was returned in 1886 as an Unionist.

THE STATE OF PARTIES AFTER FORMER ELECTIONS.

	1874.	1880.	1885.
Liberals	250	354	333
Conservatives	351	237	251
Home Rulers	51	61	86

	1886.	1892.*
Conservatives	307	302
Unionists	71	67
Liberals	205	215
Nationalists	86	86

* At the time of Dissolution.

RAILWAY INCONVENIENCES AT BYCULLA.

THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There cannot be two opinions in regard to the serious inconvenience caused to that portion of the railway travelling public who reside at Byculla and the neighbourhood, in consequence of the abandonment of the old Byculla Railway Station. The inconvenience can best be imagined when it is considered that to reach the new station from their residences and *vice-versa*, passengers have to walk four times the distance they had to walk when the old station was in existence, not to mention the loss of time involved in traversing that distance to be in time for particular trains. The inconvenience now complained of, not unfairly, was of course fully anticipated when the building of the new station and the removal of the old were contemplated. More than one memorial signed by persons of note had been addressed to the railway authorities long before the completion of the new station, representing the paramount necessity that existed, and now exists, for another station being provided for, somewhere in the immediate neighbourhood, to take the place of that which has been dispensed with.

With these memorials, as well as the persistent advocacy of both the English and native journals, of some such station being provided the chances of such a provision being made see[illegible] to be very slight as the whole matter still remai[illegible] under the consideration of the authorities, and we [illegible] not know how long the matter may hang fire. Supposing the authorities to be condescending enough to decide on providing the needed station, it would be observed to expect the same to be completed within the next six months or more. Meantime there would be no abatement of the inconvenience and discomfort caused to the public.

To minimise the discomfort and inconvenience, I would for the present suggest for the favourable consideration of the authorities, that an over-bridge be built over the railway level crossing that has been closed to public use, since the opening of the Ollivant Bridge. This overbridge, although it would be a makeshift, will be somewhat of a boon, and will be very much appreciated. The advantage that would be secured is obvious, as it would save passengers more than half the distance and time, which is now involved in walking over a circuitous route and in traversing two long bridges, the "Ollivant" and the "Byculla," to reach the new station. The construction of the overbridge can of course be completed in a much shorter time than the other station, if it be decided to provide one, would take.

In addition to obliging the public, it would save the railway authorities from the reproach of being oblivious to the comforts of the public, and do away with the impression now formed (not without some reason) that the authorities regulate their proceedings to suit their own convenience, irrespective of the convenience and comfort of those, who contribute towards the revenues of the Company in however small a proportion—Yours., &c.,

RUSTOMJEE. H. MOUNTWALLA.

Mazagon.

THE *Overland China Mail* of June 23 says:—The "pool" arrangement which was entered into by the Indo-China, the China Navigation and the China Merchants Companies has been cancelled, and the war of freights has consequently been resumed. In one day Northern freights dropped from Tls. 7·50 to Tls. 3 per ton, and foreign passenger fares 20 per cent, native rates falling still lower.

GRIEVANCES IN BILLIMORA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Billimora is a *bunder* in the Gaekwar's territory, and has a railway station of its own. It is comprised in the Gandevi taluka, but Gandevi, which is about four miles removed from Billimora, is attached to Billimora railway station, a metalled road leading thereto, and has no *bunder*. The British Government charges port-dues from trading vessels, which, if once paid, holds good for one calender month, no matter how many trips the vessels would make during that period. The Portuguese Government charges port-dues only once a year, and the shipowner is not required to pay any further sum during that period, in any Portuguese *bunder*. The Gaekwar's Government charges *bethak*, another name for port-dues holding good for one year, ending with the 31st of July in every year, no matter at what date paid. The only reform required in this is that the year should be calculated from the date of payment.

No shipowner would object to paying the *bethak*, but the Billimora merchant is saddled with another tax, called *Valava*. Many years ago, when the western shores of India were infested by pirates, the protection of Government was indispensable for the safe passage of ships. The Gaekwar's Government had then to maintain an armed escort of policemen, who steered in Government ships, accompanying fleets of trading vessels to their destinations, and for this service rendered a tax known as *Valava* was levied in proportion to the tonnage, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 12, per ship. Now that the nefarious practices of the pirates are no more and no dread of them remains, it behoves the Gaekwar's Government to abolish the tax altogether. The Government has not to maintain, as formerly, an armed police force, and as it does not render to the shipowners the services for which the *Valava* originated, it is evident that the tax should be abolished, as were the police. How oppressive is the tax will be apparent from the fact that a vessel of the burthen of about 50 tons, trading between Billimora and Bombay, making three trips during a month, has to pay Rs. 24 as *Valava*, at Rs. 8 per trip, besides the *bethak* that has been paid as port-dues. Even for the return journey the *Valava* is levied, and the above calculation is based on the assumption that the vessel returns empty on the homeward voyages. By this tax, it is no exaggeration to say, that the trade of Billimora has greatly suffered, and the merchants of the adjacent British territory can safely beat down Gaekwari merchants. Suppose a merchant sends a vessel to Bombay from Billimora loaded with country tiles, the value of which would come to about Rs. 100. He has to pay as *Valava* from Rs. 7 to Rs. 10 for this single trip. Were the ship loaded at Bulsar—about ten miles distant from Billimora, in the British territory—he would save so much.

Yet another thing. Government officials in ancient times organised "nautch parties" on Holee holidays. This expense was made good by levying a *Holee Fag Vera* from shipowners. The *nautches* are not now organised and are quite forgotten, but the *Holee Fag Vera* is still levied notwithstanding.

To add to this bitter cup, municipal taxes have been introduced at Billimora, since the 1st of January last. Billimora not being a taluka town it is a question whether we should be saddled with Municipal taxes. We have here a population of about 5,600. The Gaekwar's Government has lately abolished transit duties in Songhad and Vyara Zillas, and newspapers favourably noticed the incident. Billimora has a municipality for a long time past, and perhaps to recoup the loss of transit duties in Songhad and Vyara, the trade of Billimora has now been taxed. In the British territory, I think, there is a rule to tax every kind of cargo imported in the town. But if the same articles are exported by land or river, within a reasonable period, the municipal duty is refunded on presentation of receipts. It is not so here. Every item of goods is taxed whether imported or exported. It is unjust that the taxes should have been introduced before the *Valava* was abolished The trade has been much affected thereby, and there is a great dissatisfaction prevailing among the merchants. The system of municipal taxation here is vexatious and exorbitant in some cases. A cart-load of grain is taxed at one pice, while a cart-load of bricks of only nominal value is taxed at two annas. Let this tax be done away with altogether, or a uniform rate of one pice be maintained for every cart-load of goods imported of whatever description. The receipts will not be materially affected thereby. But first let the *Valava* be abolished. It has paralysed our trade, and will continue to paralyse it as long as it exists.—Yours, &c.,

A BILLIMORA MERCHANT.

KANKESWAR AS A SANITARIUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Permit me to draw the attention of charitably-disposed citizens of Bombay to the desirability of having a sanitarium near Bombay within the easy reach of poorly-paid Hindu school-masters, clerks, and others. At present such people have no alternative but to pass their holidays in villages or towns, where insanitary conditions or the monotony makes the school-master or the clerk wish he had been attending his office duties rather than on his holidays. Mahableshwar, Matheran, or even Khandala and Lapowli are stations too costly for the poor man to think of resorting to. Some of the villages along the sea-board to the south of Bombay, no doubt, afford a relief, to some extent, but then this temporary relief is nothing compared with the cool breeze and captivating scenery of a hill-station. One who has read descriptions of such places cannot but yearn for the enjoyment, on whatever small scale, of a hill residence. Kankeswar, a long even-topped hill nearly 1300 feet above the level of the sea, would seem to be a desirable place. It lies about sixteen miles south-east of Bombay in the Alibag Taluka of the Kolaba Collectorate. It can be easily reached from the port of Mandwa in fair weather, and from that of Rewas at all times by the Bombay Steam Navigation Company's steamer or by the ordinary native craft, which daily ply between Bombay and those parts, and charge only a small fraction of a rupee. The hill itself can be easily climbed from the south-east, where, from the foot to the top and far along the upper slope, a broad flight of steps has been constructed. The steps and the well-finished pavement on the top of the hill, a total distance of about 2,000 yards, together with a beautifully built tank behind the great temple of ancient fame of Kankeswar or the God Shiva as the destroyer of the demon Kamak, are "the gift of a Gujarathi Vani of Alibag, named Govind Revadas, who was the minister of Raghojee Angria" in the latter part of the eighteenth century. The work is said to have cost the gentleman about a lakh and a-half of rupees, The temple of Kankeswar also enjoys a grant of a village from the same gentleman. The gross annual income is about Rs. 3,000, out of which about Rs. 1,000 are paid to Government. Part of the remaining sum is distributed among the several priests of the temple, most of whom live on the hill. Part of the income also goes to pay the expenses of fairs and festivities and the feeding of visitors, anyone of whom of whatever caste or creed can get provisions for three days from the temple fund, and for two days more from the charities of the late Mr. Gangadas Vrijbhukandas of Bombay, and one day more from another charity. A large number of *Bairagis* is generally seen on the top of the hill in consequence of this provision. There are six rest-houses on the hill in addition to about as many belonging to permanent residents. A full description of the place, the temple and its management will be found in the *Bombay Gazetteer* of the Kolaba District. But my object is to call the attention of the public to its value as a sanitarium. The Arabiam Sea being not more than three miles to the west of the hill, it is pleasantly cold. The wooded lope of the hill, the picturesque scenery, the islands of Khanderi and Underi, the large number of ships and boats, trees, woods, fields, creeks, and their branches at full tide, the several light-houses—and even far Bombay itself—all combine to make the place a very attractive one. But the chief defects of the place are its want of accommodation for visitors and a better supply of fresh water. The storage of the present tank is found insufficient when a few more people go to reside on the hill, as was the case last May. Shrimant Umabai Saheb Biwalkar of Bombay and her son, with about fifty followers and retainers, having lived a month on the hill last summer, it was found that the tank dried up earlier than usual. If some charitable gentlemen of Bombay would undertake to improve the water-supply by digging another tank or making the present one still deeper or trying to bring water from a short distance, where it is procurable, and to build a few more resting-houses, they would earn the lasting gratitude of small-salaried Hindu school-masters, clerks, and others.—Yours, &c.,

Kandewadi. R. L. G.

THE Equatoria refugees just arrived in Cairo *via* Mombassa number 21 officers and non-commissioned officers, with their families, amounting to 190 persons in all. Of these officers, two only are Egyptians and the remainder blacks, of whom all but one left Egypt with either Sir Samuel Baker or General Gordon. They consider that Captain Lugard is quite able to hold his own against any opposition that may be brought against him, as he is well backed up by Selim's men. The success of his expedition is, they maintain, solely due to the assistance he has received at the hands of these old Egyptian soldiers.

PARSEE MATRIMONIAL REFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A great deal has been, and is being, said in Parsee prints with regard to the prevailing conditions of matrimonial life among the Parsees. For months past the *Rast Goftar* has been inditing a series of articles, headed "Parsee Morality." How far the statements therein made are ill-founded or well-founded it is not easy to say; but, if true, they really disclose a state of disorders which, in the interests of all that is pure and hallowed in married life, requires to be at once cured. One branch of the moral wreckage is ascribed to the imperfections to be perceived in the Parsee Matrimonial Code. Whatever may have been the conditions of Parsee married life and Parsee morality prior to the introduction of that Act (1865), it is universally acknowledged by the Parsees that they differ greatly at the present moment and, therefore, the portion which relates to divorce is not all that could be desired.

In fact from the cases that have been tried before the Parsee Matrimonial Court, it is clear that there is ample room for improvement. But social legislation in any country is seldom taken up light-heartedly, even such a harmless piece of legislation as the marriage of deceased wife's sister, after years of agitation, yet remains to be placed on the statute book of the British people. Under these circumstances it is not difficult to imagine the lions which may beset the path of those of our Parsee social reformers, who may be anxious to move the Legislature to repair the imperfections in the existing law, and supply the omissions which may in a measure tend to alleviate the hardship felt in certain cases, without in any manner encouraging or giving any premium whatever to immoral practices.

At private clubs and coteries the expediency of a reform in the right direction is much talked of. But it would seem that the matter has not hitherto gone beyond the talkative stage. I understand that our esteemed townsman, Mr. S. S. Bengali, is in favour of having the needful reforms effected. But his physical infirmities prevent him from taking that active part which he took, along with the late Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee and Mr. Framji N. Patel in 1861, when the Law Commission was first appointed under the able presidency of the late lamented Sir Joseph Arnould. May I not appeal to him and to our Parsee barristers and solicitors, especially Mr. P. M. Mehta and Mr. Ardesir Framjee, to set the movement on foot, and endeavour to give arm and shape to those crying reforms on which the community are almost unanimously agreed. I am not a lawyer, nor even a politician, I am only an obscure unit of the community; but I am second to none in my enthusiasm to see the reforms carried at an early day.

What is wanted at this moment is concerted action. Surely with the support and influence of the two leaders of the community, namely Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhai and Sir Dinshajee N. Petit, and the active cooperation of the gentlemen I have already named, a practical beginning could be fairly made. I am sure they will earn the lasting gratitude of the present and yet unborn generations of their community by taking the needed initiative. I shall consider myself amply rewarded if this appeal now made to them soon takes body and form.—Yours, &c.,

BAPOOJEE P. DHONDY.

"THE NIZAM'S MEDICAL SERVICE."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In a recent issue of the *Bombay Gazette*, while reviewing the report of the Medical Department of Hyderabad, you make certain statements which appear to me to be so very extraordinary that some explanation seems necessary.

1. That the city-hospitals of Hyderabad treated 110,000 patients last year, *i.e.*, over 300 *new* patients were admitted every day in the year on an average.

Now I presume the report said, not that 110,000 patients were treated during the year, but that patients paid 110,000 visits in the year, or spent 110,000 days in hospital.

For example, A, B, and C may have been respectively 30, 45, and 50 days in hospital, and were of course treated every day, but they were nevertheless only three patients, not 125.

2. That 816 major operations were performed (apparently by Dr. Lawrie) with a mortality of only 13, 1·5 per cent. Now I fear you have again misquoted the report, because such a mortality after major operations is absurd—or miraculous, if the same definition of "major" operation is accepted in Hyderabad, presuming of course, that the Hyderabad hospital is a *General* Hospital. That is accepted in British Government Hospitals.

You say that formerly in Hyderabad the sight of the chloroform bottle was generally the signal for the patient to "bolt." I cannot, of course, say when "formerly" means, but I can say that no such funk of chloroform has ever been evinced by patients in the Madras hospitals. My own experience after about ten years' hospital work has been to hear the native patients crave for the drug. This may, of course, be due to their confidence in the safety of it, and in the method in which it has always been administered. I find in Sibthorpe's clinical manual that so far as the General Hospital, Madras, is concerned, with its 300 odd beds and between 700 and 800 real capital operations a year there never has been a death from chloroform.

As to the method of the administration of chloroform in the General Hospital, Madras, I do not find, on enquiry, that any particular "method" has ever been observed. Climatic conditions, together with the constitutional peculiarity of native patients rendered chloroform anæsthesia a very simple and safe condition in India.—Yours, &c.,

MADRASSEE.

EUROPEAN APATHY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am astonished at the apathy of our European community in Bombay and in India. We have been honoured and flattered by the patriotism of the electors of Central Hackney, who have returned our whilom fellow-townsman, Sir Andrew Scoble, formerly chairman of the Justices of Bombay and Advocate-General.

How is it that there has not even been a proposal to illuminate the European residential quarters of the City, the Banks, and the High Court, in honour of the auspicious event? No proposal has yet been made to subscribe for the honorable member for Central Hackney a lakh a year while he remains in Parliament, to enable him to fill with due dignity that high position. Why has not the Sheriff been requisitioned to convene a meeting in the Town Hall to take measures to celebrate the occasion? It is not every day that an old European citizen of Bombay is returned to Parliament, for alas! we have no votes, and can only be represented in Parliament when a central English constituency is willing to oblige. We can all of us do something, and I propose that every European, with a handful of rupees to spare, should forthwith telegraph his thanks and congratulations to Central Hackney and the British Realm.—Yours, &c.,

BLOW, BROTHERS, BLOW.

THEATRICALS AT POONA.

A POONA correspondent writes:—The Amateur Dramatic Club, 1st Worcester Regiment, gave an excellent performance on Wednesday and Thursday last, entitled "Aurora Floyd," preceded each evening by the mirth-provoking farce "Borrowed Plumes." The drama is too well-known to require description here, and there are but few who have not read the novel by Miss Braddon on which the play is founded.

The principal characters are as follows:—

Jem Conyers	A Newmarket Trainer.
John Mellish	Married to Aurora.
Steve Hargrave	The Salty.
Mat Harrison	A Dog Fancier and Stealer.
Aurora Floyd	The Victim of a Terrible Secret.
Mrs Powell	Her Companion.

Color Sergeant Whitty as Jem Conyers was a great success, his make-up was good, and the manner in which he played his part, carried the certain conviction, that he not only knew what to do, but certainly knew how to do it. Mr. Norton as John Mellish was excellent, but his best points were most vividly displayed at the end of the second act when he discovers Aurora's marriage with Jem Conyers, his rendering of which part was perfection itself. Steve Hargrave found an excellent exponent in Staff Sergeant Turner, the part, which is perhaps the most difficult, being rendered by him in a most masterly manner. Mat Harrison was ably taken by Color Sergeant Turner. Mrs. Graham as Aurora Floyd was one of the greatest successes of the evening, her performance being as charming as her stage presence; she threw her whole soul into her part and her pathetic scene with John Mellish in the second act produced a sensation upon the audience, that was most noticeable. Mrs. Horne played the part of Mrs. Powell excellently. Although I have witnessed many amateur performances, writes our correspondent, in various parts of India, I cannot recall a single instance in which the parts were taken to greater perfection, and the whole production reflected the highest credit upon the manager, Captain G. T. Peacocke and Staff Sergeant Turner, the stage manager, for the pains they took to produce such a successful performance. The farce was also excellent, Color Sergeant Turner, as Dick Mizzle, being simply inimitable.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

THE Commission of the Académie des Sciences appointed to consider the case of Inaudi the "calculating boy" have now made their report, from which it appears that he had no education whatever, and that his talent revealed itself to him. After astonishing his relations he exhibited his powers at country fairs in Provence, and came to Paris in 1880, where Broca presented him to the Society of Anthropology. Inaudi is 25, robust, but small of stature, his height being hardly five feet. There is nothing peculiar about the formation of his head; and the facial angle is 90deg. His ears project, his sight and hearing are normal, his countenance is slightly unsymmetrical, intelligent, and very open. His memory for colours and places is rather below the average, and for words still more so; but he can repeat 25 to 30 figures in the same or in the inverse order to that given. Moreover, he can remember them for several days. He can pick up a number consisting of 24 figures in 59 seconds. He does so best by ear, having only learned to read four years ago, and he repeats it to himself. His additions and substractions are from left to right, his multiplications are done by decomposing the operation into several others, and his problems in roots, or algebra by tentative efforts. None of his family show the same aptitude in his case, and it has been a good deal sharpened by practice.

The diameter of the shadow in the lunar eclipse is enlarged by the terrestrial atmosphere, and after Tobias Mayer (1750) it is usual to regard the co-efficient of increase as 1-60th; but Dr. Hartmann, of Leipzig, from an examination of 2,920 observations of the contract of the shadow with well-defined lunar formations, has found that the enlargement of the shadow is about 48·62sec. for the mean lunar parallax, a value corresponding to 1-50·79. The result may be two or three seconds out, but not more, and the co-efficient 1-50 should, he considers, supersede 1-60.

The islands off New Guinea recently visited by Sir William Macgregor are apparently atolls which have been upheaved in post tertiary times, like the reefs of the Solomon Islands. Kitava, or Nowan, has an area of five to six square miles, and is surrounded by a fringing reef. The shore slopes upward to a steep coral wall 300ft. to 400ft. high, and covered with forest. From the top of the wall the land dips to a plateau 50ft. to 100ft. lower, which is very fertile, and protected from the winds. In this basin all the people live, and from the sea the island appears uninhabited. The hollow is drained by crevices in the coral rock. Kwaiawata, Gawa, and Iwa Islands are of the same formation. In Gawa the coral wall is so abrupt that it has to be partially climbed with ladders, and in Iwa the wall meets the sea itself nearly all round.

In the German artillery they have tried a trap, or three-legged ladder of steel tubing, for enabling the captain of a battery to survey the enemy, and direct the fire. The trap is erected in the body of a waggon and the officer climbs to the top with his field glasses to reconnoitre. The tubes are pointed, and the trap can be dismounted and packed in half a minute. By this means the standpoint of the observer can be raised 10 or 12 feet above the ground.

A Geographical Exhibition will be held this summer in Moscow in connection with the two International Congresses of Prehistoric Archæology and Anthropology to be held in the Russian capital. The General Staff will exhibit a collection of all the maps and surveys made by Russian travellers in Central Asia, China, and Korea.

The electric flame which streams from carbon electrodes conveying alternating currents of very high potential and frequency as exhibited in some experiments shown at the Crystal Palace Electrical Exhibition is, according to Mr. W. Crookes, F.R.S., due to the combination of the oxygen and nitrogen of the air with the production of nitrous and nitric acids. But for the fact that such a flame is not hot enough to ignite the surrounding air and make its nitrogen and oxygen combine, a flash of lightning might set fire to the atmosphere, and deluge the earth with nitric acid.

Visitors to the Chicago Exhibition will be able to travel through the ground and buildings without exertion. Electric launches are to ply on the lagoons from point to point, and elevated electric railways through the grounds. Moreover, inside the buildings and over the exhibits will be travelling cars, similar to that in the machinery room of the Paris Exhibition of 1889, but worked by the electricity. The project for an "Eiffel Tower" has, apparently, been given up, but there will be three smaller towers, 300ft. high, for visitors to get a view of the whole exhibition.

Castle Gardens, New York, well known as a depôt of immigration, is to be transformed into an aquarium, at a cost of $150,000. There will be 150 tanks or smaller fish, and a special feature in the shape of large pools or ponds for sharks, and other large, dangerous fish. It is expected that the aquarium will be ready in the fall.

An American novelty is a cigarette holder which developes photographs by the action of tobacco smoke. Blank photographs on paper about the size of a postage stamp are sold with it, and one of these placed in the mouthpiece is developed in smoking. The image is taken on chloride of silver paper, and dipped in a solution of bichloride of mercury to make it disappear by forming white chloride of silver and photochloride of mercury. Hypocholorite of soda or ammonical vavour colours the image. The amonia in tobacoo smoke makes it black.

The onyx beds of Arizona are situated in Yvapai and Maricapa Counties, and their utilization is proceeding apace. The Yavapai beds belong to Mr. W. O'niel and his partners, and include a block of the stone 2 by 1½ miles in extent. The largest slab yet cut was 23 by 10ft. in surface and 26in. thick. The stone is of a fine quality, showing colours which are no longer found in Mexican onyx and is much in request for table tops, chimney pieces, and so on, in Chicago, New York, and other large cities.

The latest "Buletin" of the Geographical Society of Lima contains an account of the new road across the Andes from Peru to the highest navigable point on the eastern tributaries of the Amazon. Starting from Clucla, the terminus of the Oroya railway, it crosses the watershed at Casapalca and terminates at Puerta Tucker on the Ucayali river. If a railway were built along the line of the road, with connecting steamers on the Amazon, the city of Lima would be only 20 days from London—that is, half the time it now takes.

According to Professor G. Nicolucci in the last volume of the proceedings of the Naples Academy of Science just out, the ancient Egyptians were a white race related in prehistoric times to a Semitic branch. Physically they were a type apart which has been modified by immigration of other races, but is still tolerably distinct, especially among the Fellahs of country districts. The Fellah, according to Professor Nicolucci, is the lineal descendant of the builders of the Pyramids. The Copts are the same but with an admixture of Negro blood.

"Notes and Queries on Anthropology," originally published in 1874 by the British Association for the use of travellers, has been republished under the auspices of the Anthropological Institute, and the editorship of Dr. J. G. Garson and Mr. C. H. Read. Owing to the advance of science, much of it has been recast and revised to bring it up to date.

Flower farming for the manufacture of perfumes is attracting much attention in Australia. An experimental flower farm has been started at Dunolly, Victoria, and promises to be highly successful.

Rabbits in New South Wales are poisoned by strychnine in the following manner. An ounce of strychnine is covered with concentrated hydrochloric acid or strong spirits of salt, and left to soak all night. The mixture is dissolved in half a gallon of water and bottled for use. A pint of the solution will poison 60 gallons of water in the tanks where the rabbits drink. In the Mossgiel district 27,000 rabbits were killed in two weeks by this method.

According to the Journal of the Chamber of Commerce of Constantinople, dogs are raired for their fur in Manchuria and the eastern borders of Mongolia. The dogs, which are small, have a long, thick, silky fur owing to the cold climate, and they are usually strangled in midwinter, when the fur is at its best, and after they have reached the age of eight months. A skin is valued at about 1s. 6d. and a robe of eight skins at about 15s. The dogs are a source of wealth to the peasantry, and frequently form the dowry of a young girl on her marriage.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's s s Cathay, 1,873 tons, Captain A Symons, arrived in harbour yesterday from China via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Slone Stanley, Mr P B Jokkee, Mr M Muttler, Major Reid, Mr Bendall, Mr Ferozi Omer, Mr J C Robertson, Mr E Middinrast, Mr A Battine, Capt Peters, Mr and Mrs Rennick, Mr Vernour, Sergt-Major and Mrs Barnes and two children, Mr Shaw, Mr Gharuj and two others, and 12 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 11.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Braunfels	1923	Tegge	B	Glade & Co
„ H Bolckow	639	Hardcastle	C	B & P S N Co
„ Ibo	1533	DaCosta	G	Visram Ebrahim
H M I M S Magdala	..	......	H J	Government
S.S. Brahmini	...	Nacoda	L	Shepherd & Co
„ Brindisi	2129	Street	M	P & O S N Co
„ Caradale	2269	Dickman	O	W & A Graham & Co
„ York	2112	Smith	P	Captain

The Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Carthage	2453	De Horne	1	P & O S N Co
„ Armenia	2218	Read	2	W & A Graham & Co
„ Peninsular	2711	Loggin	5	P & O Co
„ Iran	2116	De Largy	6	E Bates & Co
„ Rufford Hall	2186	Fowler	8	E Bates & Co
„ Wistow Hall	2257	Barclay	9	E Bates & Co
„ City of Perth	2505	Kinloch	10	Sir C Forbes & Co
„ Aston Hall	2254	McFee	12	E Bates & Co
„ Emir	2820	Robson	13	K. Nixon & Co.

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

S.S. Bisagno ...... 2290 ....Baccarani........F Branchi.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
11	Cathay (s)	Symons	Shanghai, June 19.
	Karagola (s)	Tice	Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Imaum, for Dunkirk.
„ Waverley, for Coast and Calcutta.
„ Pachumba, for Karachi.
„ Kilwa, for Persian Gulf via Karachi.
„ Khandalla, for Coast and Calcutta.
„ Peninsular, for China, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.
6 Holkar sp..........Peterkin ....Middlesboro, March 29

DEPARTURES.

July 6.—Steamers Canara, Goorkha, and Electrician, and ship Muskoka.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

Arrivals.				Departures.	
Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.	Date.	To
April.					
2	B Tower	Purse	Cardiff		
May.					
14	Mayo I. G	Fenny	Bombay	28	Somali Coast
19	Cossack H. M's	Cross	Perim, &c.		
June.					
25	Woodcock	Craig	Hodeida	27	Hodeida
	Sophie (Grn. Man-of-War)	Kirchhoff	Zanzibar	28	Bremen
27	Berenice	Mersa	Trieste	27	Bombay
	Chiltern	Starkey	Perim		Suakim
	Arcadia	Andrews	London		Sydney
	Meyun	Wilson	Hodeida	29	Berbera
	Ursa	Phippen	Kurrachee	27	Port Said F O
28	Echuca	Pearse	Australia	28	London
	Loch Maree	Lee	Madras		Marseilles
29	Orono	Cain	Cuddalore	29	Marseilles
	Palestina	De Negri	Mussowa	30	Mussowa
	Ethiopia	Frohawk	Zanzibar		London
	Tuna	Peters	Berbera	2	Berbera
	M Teresa	Deperis	Bombay	30	Trieste
	Verax	McDowell	Cardiff		
30	Mayo I G	Fenny	Somali Coast		
July.					
1	Etoile (Fch. gun boat)	De Carfort	Obock		
	Assam	Browne	Bombay		
	Salier	Roeben	Bremen	2	Australia
	Jupiter (S Dredger)	Robertson	Glasgow		Sydney
2	Naseri	Hughes	Bombay		Jeddah
	Woodcock	Craig	Hodeida		
	Massilia	Fraser	Sydney	3	London
3	Naples	Harrison	Bombay		Antwerp
	Clan Gordon	Ridchway	Madras		London
	Meyun	Wilson	Berbera		

Aden, 3rd July 1892.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 11.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Perth s—3 cases trunks, K Jafferjee
Aston Hall s—5 cases soap, Hormuz Sheriar.
Rufford Hall s—6 cases tobacco, Hormuz Sheriar.
Armenia s—7 cases silver plate glass, K H Sajeen.

FROM LONDON.

Carthage s—6 cases medicine, Phillips and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Braunfels s—18 bales brown paper, S B Fraser and Sons; 15 cases glassware, R Cassum.

FROM ANTWERP.

Braunfels s—10 cases colour, M A Hoosen; 20 cases colour, C Rajbhoy and Co; 3 cases marble paper, K Lookmanjee.
Carradale s—10 cases plate glass, T Harridas.

FROM TRIESTE.

Berenice s—20 cases soap, Shamjee Lilladhur; 4 cases toys, M Joosub; 9 bales printing paper, Maneckjee Burjorjee; 1 case essential oil, F S Madon and Co.

FROM MARSELLIES.

La Seyne s—3 cases musical boxes, P Ruttonjee.

FROM NEW YORK.

Armenia s—12 cases tobacco, Hormuz Sheriar.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 8

Kenny, Major, Ms Staff Corps, on leave, from Madras.

JULY 9.

Speed, Major, Ms, RE, off leave, from England.
Gordon, Lt, Bo, Poona Horse, off leave, from England.
Pollard, Lt, Bengal, 1st Linster Regt, on leave, from Naini Tal.
Baugh, Lt, 3rd Bo L I, on leave, from Satara.
Eudon, Capt, Ms, 21st Hussars, off leave, from England.
Home, Lt, Bengal 2nd Goorkhas, off leave, from England.

JULY 11.

Malleson, Lt, Bo RA, on duty, from Jabbulpore.
Cates, Surg-Col, Bo, IMS, on duty, from Deolali.
Peters, Capt, Bengal, 7th Dragoon Guards, off leave, from Australia.
Pottinger, Lt, Bo, RA, on leave, from Poona.
Venom, Lt, Bengal, 5th P I, off leave, from Australia.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 6.

Burrard, Lt, Bo, Marine Battalion, on leave.

JULY 8.

Kenny, Major, Ms, Staff Corps, on leave, to England.

JULY 10.

Manduit, Lt, 3rd Ms Lancers, on duty, to Amraoti.
Gordon, Lt, Bo, Poona Horse, to rejoin, to Sirur.
Lowndes, Lt, Bo, R D F, to rejoin, to Karachi.

JULY 11.

Williamson, Lt, Bengal, R H A, on leave, to Trimulgherry.
Brett, Lt, Bengal, R A, on leave, to Rawal Pindi.

COUNT HERBERT BISMARCK's wedding is becoming an important subject in Vienna. The unexpected chance of seeing Prince Bismarck in the streets of the Austrian capital, a correspondent says, excites the minds of many, and the wedding will not be a quiet affair. The Prince is to arrive on the 19th inst., and will stay at Count Palffy's palace. Counts Herbert and William Bismarck and their brothers-in-law, Counts Ranzau and Baron Kotzen, arrive on the 17th, the same day as the Hoyos family, the party will stay in two old-fashioned hotels in the Karntnerstrasse, just opposite to each other, the Bismarcks at the Hotel Munsch, the Hoyos at the Erzherzog Carl. Countess Hoyos is very anxious to have the Calvinist church beautifully decorated, and has been to Vienna twice to give all the necessary orders. Count Hoyos is a Roman Catholic, but when he married Miss Whitehead it was stipulated that all the children should belong to the Church of England. It is regarded as certain that Prince Bismarck cannot spend forty-eight hours in Vienna without being noticed by the Emperor and the Court. It is reported that Prince Bismarck on leaving Vienna will go to Munich, where he will be the guest of Professor Lembach, the painter, for two days.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emolient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents,—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Espl'de. In.	Espl'de. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cts.
Previously registered	25	53	21	18	21	24	21	75
Monday, July 11	3	03	1	91	2	17	2	27
Total	28	56	23	9	23	41	24	2
Total fall to 11th July, 1891	33	72	25	98	25	61	23	57
Total fall to 11th July, 1890	35	24	41	0	36	0	29	5

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 am. to 6 a.m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M., ON SATURDAY, THE 9TH OF JULY, 1892.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st July to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st July to date.
Delhi	29·525	Calm.	3	83·1	77·1	73	0·60	2·00	−6·31
Agra	29·503	S E	4	86·6	81·9	76	0·10	0·96	−6·32
Cawnpore	29·547	E N E	2	93·0	78·1	83	0·47	3·82	..
Allahabad	29·510	E S E	4	87·0	77·8	87	0·32	5·41	−3·23
Jhansi	29·484	S S W	3	93·5	78·7	80	0·18	5·00	−4·61
Jacobabad	29·382	Calm.	6	110·3	85·6	78	..	1·08	+0·94
Karachi	29·380	W S W	10	95·0	83·7	80	...	..	−0·62
Ajmere	29·504	W	5	98·3	79·1	72	..	0·71	−4·31
Deesa	29·518	E S E	..	98·3	79·2	79	..	1·34	−2·70
Rajkot	29·470	S W	13	89·0	76·7	84	0·97	4·75	−4·93
Veraval	29·505	W	6	85·6	80·2	96	0·10	2·82	..
Neemuch	29·544	W S W	14	93·3	77·1	60	..	3·72	−2·79
Indore	29·554	SW	5	93·5	71·1	88	0·18	6·57	−3·59
Saugor	29·534	W	4	86·3	75·1	85	0·77	7·97	−2·70
Jubbulpore	29·569	WN W	5	92·0	74·6	91	2·28	7·19	−8·69
Hoshangabad	29·577	W S W	7	89·8	76·6	87	0·01	8·54	−5·01
Khandwa	29·583	S W	7	90·2	77·3	80	0·02	6·78	−2·60
Raipur	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
Nagpur	29·567	W S W	11	89·8	75·9	88	0·07	8·65	−6·51
Amraoti	29·590	W S W	10	[illegible]	72·8	86	0·14	9·44	−1·78
Akola	29·597	N W	7	[illegible]	73·2	84	3·01	12·74	+3·35
Surat	29·536	S	F	89·0	76·6	99	3·40	17·96	+4·08
Malegaon	29·601	W S W	12	89·4	75·6	76	..	6·94	−8·19
Bombay	29·626	W S W	23	82·6	78·0	93	2·71	22·64	−9·86
Poona	29·675	S W	14	83·6	71·5	97	1·82	11·44	+4·72
Sholapur	29·654	W S W	17	87·3	73·1	73	...	8·62	+1·46
Ratnagiri	29·685	W S W	27	82·9	75·9	95	4·33	54·16	+8·23
Belgaum	29·738	S W	...	72·7	67·4	94	1·22	10·83	−2·01
Goa	29·751	W NW	18	83·3	74·9	95	2·90	45·55	..
Karwar	29·779	S W	6	82·1	74·8	82	1·45	46·71	−7·73
Mangalore	29·819	W	4	83·8	73·4	98	0·41	36·93	−13·97
Calicut	29·867	N W	7	79·8	75·6	94	0·78	37·01	−8·11
Cochin	29·864	N N E	L	82·7	73·7	86	0·53	39·27	+1·23
Bangalore	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	..	..
Secunderabad	29·667	W S W	15	81·1	72·4	75	..	8·00	+1·13
Masuliptm	29·656	W NW	9	83·5	77·1	89	0·03	9·01	+1·69
Bellary	29·721	W	13	86·4	74·9	70	..	6·26	+4·12
Cuddapah	29·725	W S W	...	90·0	76·8	74	..	11·89	+7·55
Madras	29·746	S W	7	87·2	78·3	75	0·09	7·73	+3·78
Coimbatore	29·812	S W	7	86·4	72·3	86	..	2·15	+0·12
Trichinopoly	29·788	W	13	94·0	79·8	53	..	3·81	+1·69
Negapatam	29·767	W	5	98·1	76·7	54	...	3·56	+1·23
Colombo	29·829	S W	7	83·0	75·5	79	...	7·21	−2·59

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall: J. J. H. = 7·55 (26·81); E. G. H. = 4·44 (21·16); G. T. H = 4·87 (21·18); C. P. = 2·71 (22·64).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly at Deesa and slowly at Ajmere, Jacobabad, Khandwa and Calicut, elsewhere it has fallen. The fall has been brisk at Delhi and moderate or slight in other places. Readings are highest in Ceylon and lowest over Sind. The baric gradients are extremely steep on and off the whole of the West Coast and moderate to steep in other districts. The barometer reads below the normal everywhere, the deficiency being greatest in Lower Sind and Gujarat. Winds are feebly cyclonic in Gujarat, north-easterly or south-easterly at Agra, Cawnpore, Allahabad and Cochin and south-westerly or north-westerly in all the remaining places. The force has been strong at Bombay, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Goa, Secunderabad, Bellary and Trichinopoly. This morning the wind velocity was 22 miles an hour at Sholapur and Ratnagiri, 20 at Secunderabad, 16 at Bombay, 14 at Poona, Rajkot, and Neemuch, 12 at Trichinopoly, and 10 at Karwar and Goa. The maximum temperature variations are small and irregular and the highest maximum was 110° at Jacobabad. Nights are still generally hot. The lowest temperature last night occurred at Belgaum (67°). Humidity has increased in many places and the skies are densely overcast almost everywhere. Rain has fallen on the Malabar Coast, in Berar, the Central and North-West Provinces, the Bombay Presidency (except Malegaon and Sholapur) and at Rajkot, Veraval, Indore, Masulipatam and Madras. The principal amounts received are 4·33" at Ratnagiri, 3·40" at Surat, 3·01" at Akola, 2·90" at Goa, 2·71" at Bombay, 2·28" at Jubulpore, 1·82" at Poona, 1·45" at Karwar and 1·22" at Belgaum. The centre of the storm in the Arabian Sea has remained nearly stationary, and still lies in about Lat. 23° 30' N., Long. 66° E. It appears to have slightly increased in intensity. The monsoon gradient is fairly normal on the Malabar Coast and conditions are favourable for more rain. Between Karwar and Bombay the gradient is still steep and heavy rain will continue. Strongly marked monsoon weather conditions prevail on and off the whole of the West Coast and over the greater part of the country except Sind and the south of the Peninsula. The baric gradients on and off the West Coast are still extremely steep and strong squally winds will continue to blow. The s. s. "Henry Bolcow," which left Karachi on the 5th, experienced up to Lat. 22° 16" N., Long. 68°·00 E. at midnight on the 6th light to moderate south-westerly winds and heavy south-west swell; to about Lat. 20° N., Long. 70° E. at midnight on the 7th light northerly, moderate to fresh north-easterly and strong south-easterly with a moderate to fresh gale, frequent rain squalls, dull cloudy weather, heavy swell and a low barometer (29·382" at 4 p.m., corrected); to arrival in port on the 9th strong monsoon with terrific squalls and high sea.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 11.

During the past forty-eight hours the pressure has been comparatively steady over Southern India, while it has continued to decrease in Northern India. The depression recently noticed over the bay has passed inland, and the centre now lies close to Chaibassa, where the barometer has fallen over one-tenth. Strongly marked monsoon conditions have prevailed both yesterday and to-day, the wind both on the West Coast and over the bay blowing strongly to a gale. The temperature has risen in the North-West Provinces and north Bengal, but it has fallen elsewhere. The mean temperature is about the normal in most of the provinces. Rain has fallen in all provinces during the past forty-eight hours, though over a large part of the Punjab and Madras hardly any fell. The largest amounts have been reported from the West Coast, but Lahore received nearly four inches yesterday, and several places have received between two and four inches.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 10th July, 1892.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32deg. Fah	29·549
Temperature of the Air	81·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·2
Dew Point	77·3
Relative humidity of Air	0·887
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	82·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	78·0
General Directions of Wind*	WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	6·40
Fall of Rain	2·27
Total fall during month	10·61
„ „ year	24·02
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a. m. of 11th July	1·05

* From midnight to midnight.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, JULY 10.

10 p.m.	79·4

MONDAY, 11.

6 a.m.	79·4
10 a.m.	79·2
2 p.m.	82·4
4 p.m.	82·3

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Gout	Headaches
Indigestion	Loss of Appetite
Impure Blood	Nervous Depression
Sluggish Liver	Sleeplessness
Skin Diseases	Enlarged Spleen

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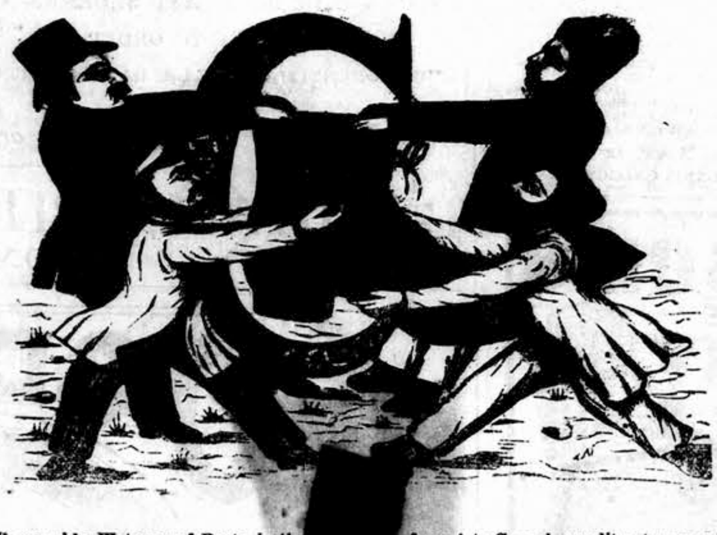

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Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations.
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PREVENTS REDNESS, ROUGHNESS, & CHAPPING.

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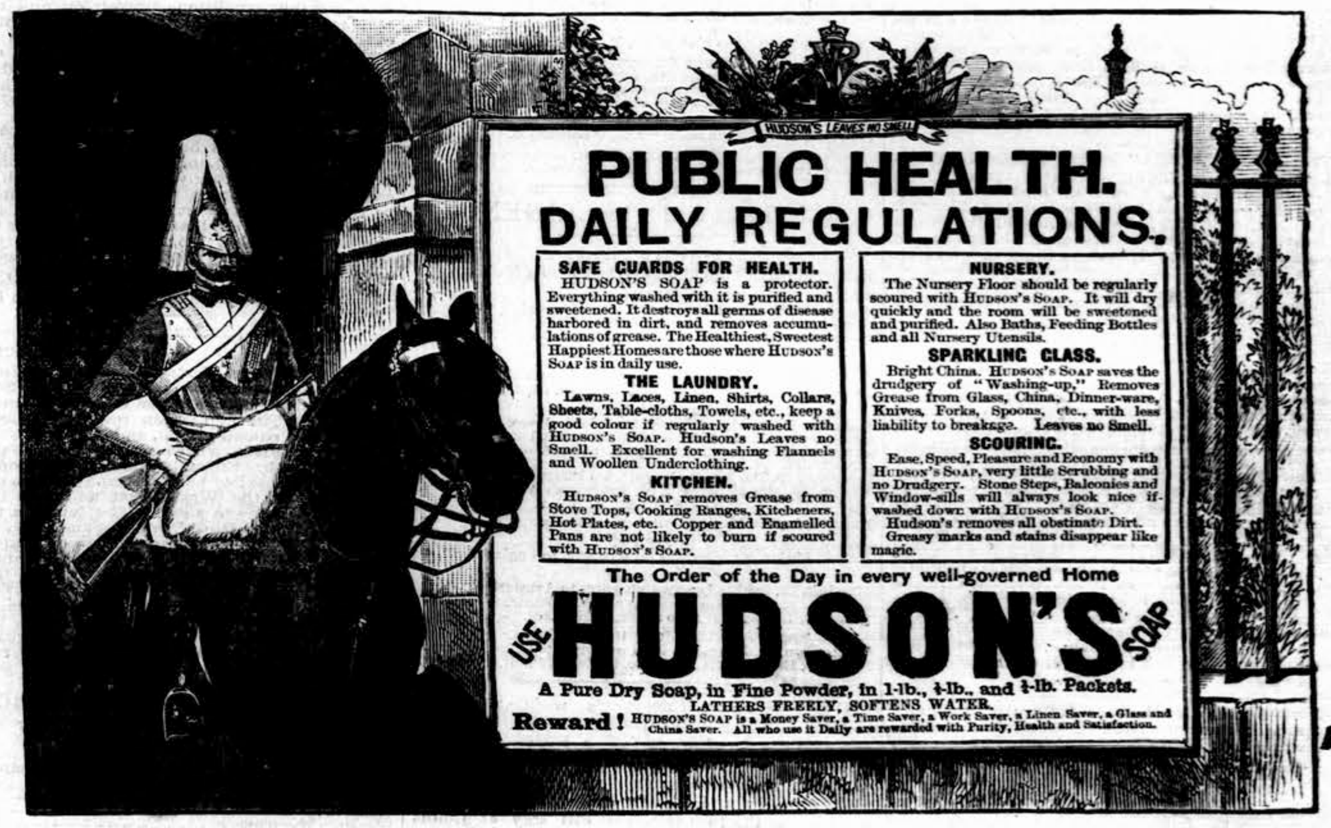

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HUDSON'S SOAP removes Grease from Stove Tops, Cooking Ranges, Kitcheners, Hot Plates, etc. Copper and Enamelled Pans are not likely to burn if scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP.

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Bright China. HUDSON'S SOAP saves the drudgery of "Washing-up." Removes Grease from Glass, China, Dinner-ware, Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc., with less liability to breakage. Leaves no Smell.

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Ease, Speed, Pleasure and Economy with HUDSON'S SOAP, very little Scrubbing and no Drudgery. Stone Steps, Balconies and Window-sills will always look nice if washed down with HUDSON'S SOAP.
Hudson's removes all obstinate Dirt.
Greasy marks and stains disappear like magic.

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A Pure Dry Soap, in Fine Powder, in 1-lb., ½-lb., and ¼-lb. Packets.

LATHERS FREELY, SOFTENS WATER.

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HUDSON'S SOAP is a Pure Dry Soap in fine Powder, in 1lb., ½lb. and ¼lb., packets—softens all waters—makes a foaming lather and keeps the clothes a good colour.
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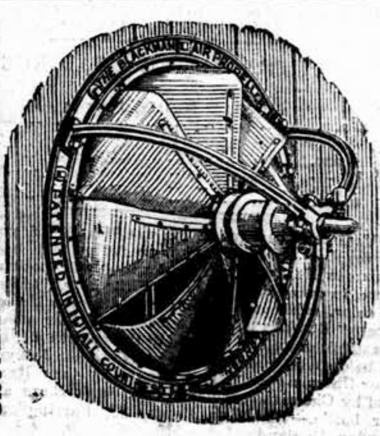

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